INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: [illegible] Temp. [illegible]. Tomorrow [illegible] Temp. [illegible]. LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. [illegible]. Tomorrow variable cloudiness. Temp. [illegible]. CHANNEL: Smooth. [illegible]. Temp. [illegible]. NEW YORK: [illegible] Temp. 79-61 (26-16). Yesterday's temp. [illegible]

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
Denmark	2 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	3 Esc.
Great Britain	8 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.L.5.
Italy	150 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.20
Israel	I.I.1.20	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Associated Press

A CASUALTY—South Vietnamese child, wounded in the fighting around An Loc, sitting on rocky ground today, patiently waiting to be evacuated by helicopter.

Security Council Condemns Israel In Lebanon Raids

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 27 (NYT).—The Security Council, with the United States abstaining, condemned last night "the repeated attacks of Israeli forces on Lebanese territory and population."

The council also called upon Israel "to desist forthwith from any violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon."

It also expressed "the strong desire" that appropriate steps be taken that will lead as an immediate consequence to the release "in the shortest possible time" of the five Syrian and one Lebanese military officers taken prisoner by an Israeli armored task force last Wednesday.

The final vote, which came after three days of often acrimonious debate, was 13-0, with Panama joining the United States in abstaining. Both Panama and the United States felt that the resolution did not equally condemn Arab acts of terrorism as it bed the Israeli acts of aggression.

An outright veto of the resolution by the United States was avoided only by inclusion of certain key phrases by the sponsors of the resolution—Belgium, Britain and France.

One such key phrase in the resolution deplored "the tragic loss of life from all acts of violence and retaliation." A second, "profoundly deplored all acts of violence."

The third factor that avoided an outright U.S. veto was the phrasing of the paragraph regarding the release of the Syrian and Lebanese officers, tying it, in carefully couched terms, to a possible exchange of the officers for Israeli prisoners, an exchange favored by the Israelis. Ambassador Yosef Tekoah, of Israel, responded angrily to the council's resolution.

"The resolution ignores the murderous attacks on innocent civilians, the assaults on villages and towns, the crimes of air piracy perpetrated by Arab terror organizations," Mr. Tekoah said.

The Israeli representative said that under the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and the tenets of international law "Lebanon is duty-bound to prevent the use of its territory as a base for acts of murder."

Egypt Welcomes Resolution

CAIRO, June 27 (Reuters).—Egypt today welcomed the Security Council's resolution condemning Israeli attacks on Lebanon and said the raids were really part of Israel's expansionist designs on southern Lebanon.

Mohammed Zayyat, State Minister of Information, told reporters that southern Lebanon had appeared on Zionist maps as far back as 1919 and charged that the Israelis "coveted" the area.

"Deplorable Immorality"

JERUSALEM, June 27 (AP).—Israel accused the Security Council of "deplorable immorality" in condemning Israeli attacks on Lebanon while refusing to denounce "the murder of Israelis by terrorist aggression."

Meanwhile, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan today held out the possibility of further Israeli raids into Lebanon to prevent Arab guerrilla attacks against Israel's northern villages.

Speaking only hours after the Security Council's condemnation, Gen. Dayan said that in the future Israel would lay more stress on deterring guerrillas from carrying out their activities in Lebanon than on reinforcing defensive means in Israel, such as building shelters.

He was speaking to regional officials in Kiryat Shmona, scene of a guerrilla rocket attack last week.

In a related development, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon told the Knesset that Israel would consider paying compensation to the families of those killed in last week's bombing of Hashaya, to the injured and to those whose property was damaged in the attack.

Border Clash

TEL AVIV, June 27 (AP).—An Israeli Army patrol killed an Arab guerrilla last night on the Lebanese border, near the settlement of Dan, a military spokesman said.

Three Israeli soldiers were wounded in the clash, he said.

In Beirut, the army command said the victim was a Lebanese civilian who was "ambushed and killed by an Israeli force half a mile inside Lebanese territory."

United Press International

NOW THE TRUCE—Belfast street littered with debris yesterday after terrorist bomb exploded Monday night.

Europe Anxious As Money Marts Brace to Reopen

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 27 (IHT).—Continental Europe braced itself today for the reopening of foreign exchange markets tomorrow, the first day of trading since Britain freed the pound from its fixed parity on Friday and set off fears of a new international monetary crisis.

The anxiety over how trading will proceed is a hangover from yesterday's meeting of European Economic Community finance ministers in Luxembourg, news of which was notably lacking in details. Although the ministers decided that the prevailing rates of exchange for their currencies, established Dec. 18 in Washington, would be maintained and that the fluctuation of their currencies against each other would be kept to within the 2.25-percent band they have set for themselves as a first step toward a unified currency, there was no indication of how far they are willing to go in continuing to buy dollars.

Since last Aug. 15, these dollar holdings are officially no longer convertible into gold or other assets.

In unofficial trading on the Continent today, the dollar fared relatively well while in London, in its first day of trading since the float, sterling closed about 4 percent below its previous central rate at $2.50.

However, the big question is what will happen in West Germany, which by default today became the last European financial center still open to all comers. It won this distinction after Switzerland early this morning announced sweeping restrictions on the inflow of foreign capital.

Swiss President and Finance Minister Nelln Celio said the measures, which immediately ban the purchase of Swiss securities and real estate by foreigners, could remain in force for two years. The reaction on the Zurich stock exchange was severe, with prices suffering the sharpest single-day decline so far this year—with some leading shares down as much as 10 percent—before recovering a bit at the close of trading.

Meanwhile, Switzerland has not yet decided whether its central bank will be in the market tomorrow supporting, if necessary, the rate against the dollar. In unofficial trading today, the dollar was worth 3.749 Swiss francs, an improvement over the previous 3.715, but still below its legal floor of 3.7535 francs.

The Swiss controls were announced some seven hours after the EEC finance ministers meeting ended.

The ministers' public stand that no special measures are necessary to meet the threat posed by the floating of the pound was greeted with considerable skepticism by continental bankers today. In their view, the ministers are nurturing an illusion in asserting that the float is an isolated happening.

And in a statement today, Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn criticized the ministers' decision to "do nothing" in face of the float. "It would be hypocritical of me to say that I had not expected more," he told reporters, adding that he hoped that the EEC could one day agree on a real solution which would prevent it going from crisis to crisis in the monetary field.

In unofficial inter-bank currency trading today, the value of the dollar improved slightly, quoted at 3.167 deutsche marks compared to 3.15 (the lowest it can go) yesterday. In France, it held unchanged at 4.785 financial francs and 5.034 commercial francs (with 5.0005 as the floor). By contrast, in Italy it was worth 606.5 lire, up sharply from its last official quote of 587.4 and well over the maximum legal limit of 594.60.

But bankers were quick to note that the real test will come tomorrow, and particularly in Germany, which has not expressed any reservation about adding more inconvertible dollars to its already massive hoard.

Among Frankfurt bankers, the view is that behind the public bravura of Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller's un-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Ground Attacks Near Hué

20 U.S. Bombings in North Center on Hanoi, Haiphong

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, June 27 (NYT).—[illegible] planes made more than [illegible] strikes on North Vietnam [illegible]day, hitting targets two [illegible] from the center of Hanoi [illegible] a mile from the center of [illegible]port of Haiphong, the U.S. Command reported.

[illegible] North Vietnam press [illegible]cy said in a broadcast that [illegible] hospital and a two-story [illegible]ential building had been [illegible]yed in the bombing of [illegible] and that more planes [illegible] over the city today.

[illegible] the ground war, the Associated Press reported that [illegible] Vietnamese forces had [illegible]ed three government positions near Hué but had been [illegible]ed in heavy fighting. [illegible] reports said that more than [illegible] the enemy had been killed [illegible] from two directions is expected soon. Thirty-one missions, or 93 planes, resulted in the dropping of more than 2,000 tons of bombs north and southwest of Hué while 17 warships fired at targets in Quang Tri Province.

10 Downings Reported

HONG KONG, June 27 (Reuters).—Ten U.S. planes were shot down over North Vietnam today, the Hanoi radio reported. Its broadcast, monitored here, said five of the planes had been shot down over Hanoi and one pilot captured.

U.S. Air losses were reported to be among the highest in any single day, and, according to North Vietnam, brought to 3,704 the number of U.S. planes shot down over North Vietnam.

In another report, Hanoi said the Quang Ninh coal mining region, the largest in the country, had suffered heavy losses from continued bombing.

The report said Quang Ninh's provincial capital had been nearly destroyed by "massive and repeated" bombings, mainly in early June.

[illegible] TO LET, CHANGE

[illegible]id-free zone near China [illegible] used for resupply of [illegible]rth Vietnam. Page 2.

[illegible] battles 10 to 15 miles west [illegible]e former imperial capital. [illegible]e attack was reportedly preceded by a 700-round mortar barrage in the eighth day of sharp [illegible]ng and shelling on the [illegible]rn front along the My [illegible]n River.]

Airfield on List

[illegible] U.S. command's announcement of the bombing by planes [illegible] Thailand said that targets included an airfield and ad[illegible] storage areas two miles [illegible] of the center of Hanoi.

[illegible]y pilots from carriers in [illegible] Gulf of Tonkin dropped a [illegible] bomb on the Haiphong [illegible]al power plant, four miles [illegible] west of the city, yesterday [illegible] damaged the boiler house [illegible]tor, the command said.

Navy pilots reportedly [illegible]ed the highway bridge a [illegible] southeast of Haiphong.

North Vietnamese press [illegible] said that the planes had [illegible]ed two dispensaries in [illegible]ong and had dropped dart [illegible] that killed and wounded [illegible] people in the city. It also [illegible] that a dike at a nearby [illegible] had been hit.

[illegible] B-52 strikes yesterday [illegible] South Vietnam's northern [illegible] where a renewed Com[illegible] offensive against Hué [illegible]

Special Powers For Thieu Voted

SAIGON, June 27 (Reuters).—The South Vietnamese Senate at a late evening session boycotted by opposition and independent senators tonight approved a bill granting President Nguyen Van Thieu special powers to meet the Communist offensive.

Twenty-seven of the 28 senators present voted in favor of the bill. One senator acted as chairman and did not vote. The other 32 senators were not present in the chamber.

The bill will give President Thieu special powers in security, defense and economics for six months.

Senate Chairman Nguyen Van Huyen this morning held up the opening of the debate on the measure because two opposition senators were reportedly prevented from attending. It was said government security officials detained them at their homes.

Officials Confer as Tense Ulster Truce Begins

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, June 27 (NYT).—On the first tense day of the cease-fire by the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, William Whitelaw, the Northern Ireland administrator, begun a delicate effort today to reconcile the hostile Protestant and Roman Catholic communities.

Mr. Whitelaw, meeting his advisers as well as local officials, discussed a wide range of tactics and problems. These included the release of the remaining 373 Roman Catholics held in the Long Kesh internment camp, the scaling down of army operations, the question of "no-go" areas in Londonderry—those barred to the police and army—and an end to the Catholic civil disobedience campaign.

The mood in this cold, rain-drenched city remained frightened. Soldiers in armored cars patrolled the quiet downtown streets. Security guards stood outside office buildings and stores, frisking all visitors. Rolls of barbed wire blockaded police stations and army barracks. There were only sporadic predawn shooting incidents after the start of the truce.

But tonight two car bombs blew up in East Belfast. No injuries were reported. On the other side of the city troops moved in to break up rival mobs of Catholics and Protestants stoning each other in the Crumlin Road area.

Although Mr. Whitelaw had been expected to make an immediate move after the cease-fire—such as to release a large number of internees—there was a distinct anger among his advisers over the IRA's rampage of violence that lasted until midnight, when the cease-fire began.

Of the two British soldiers killed last night, one was shot two minutes before midnight. Earlier, a 22-year-old Manchester-born policeman was fatally shot in the back in the border town of Newry.

This evening, the Belfast Telegraph, a moderate Protestant newspaper, said of the final hours before the truce: "It was a terrible way to go and the community will pay dearly for it. Whatever political gain there was to be had among moderates from the cease-fire has been thrown away, and the working classes have been pried further apart."

Mr. Whitelaw now faces two profoundly delicate tasks. On the one hand he must seek to bridge the gulf between his administration and the angry Protestant majority, which views his gestures toward the Catholic minority as a British "sellout" and the first step to unification with Ireland.

On the other hand, Mr. Whitelaw, having worked out a truce with the IRA, must now move quickly to cement his support among Catholics, who comprise one-third of the population. Mr. Whitelaw's associates point out that for the first time Catholics here are guardedly optimistic about an end to job and housing discrimination.

Due to Meet Mrs. Gandhi Today

Bhutto Demands India Free POWs

NEW DELHI, June 27 (AP).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan made a fresh demand tonight, just before the start of his peace talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, for India to release 91,000 Pakistani civilian and military prisoners of war.

In a 23-minute broadcast over the Pakistan radio that was heard here, he accused India of "flagrantly violating the Geneva Convention by holding our people for six months," since the India-Pakistan war ended in December.

"Our prisoners of war and civilian internees must be returned," Mr. Bhutto said, apparently serving notice that he would make the prisoners a central issue at the first India-Pakistan summit talks since January, 1966.

Mrs. Gandhi arrived by helicopter today in Simla, the 7,000-foot-high mountain resort in northern India where the talks begin tomorrow.

Doubts on Arrival

The talks were scheduled to continue at least until Saturday, according to a program released by the Indian government.

There were doubts whether Mr. Bhutto could arrive for the scheduled opening session because heavy rains made flying difficult.

Mrs. Gandhi refused to comment on the talks. However, Indian government sources in Simla indicated Mrs. Gandhi would take a strong stand on the issue of Pakistani prisoners.

One senior official said India would not agree to return the prisoners unless a durable peace, backed with credible guarantees, was in sight.

The official said it would be "an act of lack of political wisdom" for any country to turn over the equivalent of four divisions of soldiers to a neighbor that still represented a potential threat.

He said that the Geneva Convention did call for the return of prisoners after the "cessation of hostilities" but that Indian legal experts had interpreted this phrase to mean that there also must be a "stoppage of threat or conflict or resumption of hostilities."

New Bangladesh Aid

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The United States announced yesterday that the Agency for International Development is providing $47 million in additional aid to Bangladesh.

This will bring U.S. government contributions since February to $264 million in food and other relief and rehabilitation grants to the Bengal nation set up after the Indian-Pakistani war.

The new U.S. relief included a direct grant of $25 million to let Bangladesh import such commodities as cotton and finance such projects as roads, bridges, airports, schools, coastal embankments and power supplies.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

U.K. Legal Study Suggests Cutback in Suspect's Rights

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, June 27 (NYT).—Major criminal-law changes that would remove some of a defendant's built-in advantages and basic rights were recommended today in an official report by a committee of jurists and lawyers.

"We disagree entirely with the idea that the defense have a sacred right to the benefit of anything in the law which may give them a chance of acquittal, even on a technicality, however strong the case is against them," the report said.

The erosion of protective rights, built up over the centuries, was immediately condemned by liberal lawyers' groups and the Council of Civil Liberties.

The controversial report, commissioned by the previous Conservative government, was written by a 14-member group under the chairmanship of Sir Edmund Davies, a Lord Justice of Appeal. The others were also judges, prominent lawyers or professors of law.

If the government accepts the report it will have to present a bill for Parliament's approval. Home Secretary Reginald Maudling told the House of Commons he had not yet made up his mind whether to accept the recommendations.

Based on nearly eight years of deliberations and consultations, the report recommends changes in defendants' rights in court and under police interrogation.

It suggested that some hearsay evidence be admissible in court.

The committee also asks abolition of the police caution to a defendant under arrest that he need not say anything.

Another important suggested change is that the law permit, in some situations, reference in court to a defendant's criminal record. Such records are at present carefully kept from the judge and jury and produced only after a guilty verdict so that the judge may take previous convictions into consideration when deciding a sentence.

"We need hardly say that we have no wish to lessen the fairness of criminal trials," the committee wrote. "But it must be clear what fairness means in this connection. It means, or ought to mean, that the law should be such as will secure as far as possible that the result of the trial is the right one."

The committee report said one object of its recommendations was to keep the "increasing class of sophisticated professional criminals" from being acquitted because they had refused to answer questions by police and had manufactured elaborate false evidence.

Role of Spouse

Another tradition, that a wife is not obliged to give evidence for the prosecution against her husband and vice versa, should end, the committee said.

It would also abolish a defendant's right to make an unsworn statement, which can be read to the court but is not subject to cross-examination by the prosecutor. The committee suggests

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Efforts to Curb Arms Spending Vetoed in House

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—An effort to halt missile and equipment purchases for the Safeguard anti-missile system was rejected by the House today as opponents began trying to cut defense spending by more than $1.6 billion because of the Moscow arms accord.

First was an amendment by Rep. Robert L. Leggett, D., Calif., to cut $350 million procurement money for Safeguard, primarily to prohibit a start on purchases for a Washington anti-missile site. It was rejected, 258 to 116.

Rep. Leslie C. Arends, R., Ill., said that, without the Safeguard, the Soviet Union would have had no incentive to negotiate the arms limitation agreements signed in Moscow last month and said that a cutback in U.S. weapons development now would prevent future arms negotiations.

Earlier the House rejected by voice vote an effort to cut the $247 million in a weapons bill for anti-submarine destroyers.

The House also rejected, 244 to 152, a proposal to order all U.S. forces out of the Indochina war by Sept. 1 in return for release of American prisoners.

War Critics Doubt That U.S. Bombs North Vietnam's Dikes

They Report No Evidence of Deliberate Attacks

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A number of informed critics of the Vietnam war, including some men still serving in government, have said in interviews that there is no evidence to support repeated assertions by Hanoi that the United States has deliberately bombing dikes and dams in North Vietnam.

The interviews were conducted in response to a renewed charge by North Vietnamese, one of many since the air war was resumed in April, that the waterways in the North are being systematically destroyed by U.S. bombs.

Van Sung, a member of the North Vietnamese delegation at the peace talks, said at a news conference in Paris last week that aircraft had attacked dikes and dams from April 10 through June 19, dropping 665 bombs along the Red River and other waterways.

Van Sung appealed for world opinion to help stop what he called a "premeditated" effort by the United States to destroy the dikes before the heavy rains that begin in North Vietnam in July.

"I know for a fact that the target lists do not include dikes," one former official said. "If we wanted to bomb them, we would."

This official, who just recently left the government, said that the United States had "too little to gain from such a risk." The source, who had access to most intelligence material while in the government, added that the occasional bombing of a dike, whether by error or because of a pilot's sheer violation of rules, was impossible to rule out.

"In fact," he said, "we had some photos earlier this year of dikes that were hit, but I just can't believe it was done by policy."

Two former photo-intelligence specialists for the Air Force also said in interviews that to their knowledge the waterways of North Vietnam were never targeted for destruction.

Former Sgts. Bradley V. Ocanber and Miles Yoshida, both of whom served with the Pacific Air Force headquarters in Honolulu, said they had never seen any reconnaissance photos depicting any systematic damages to North Vietnamese dikes.

Hanoi's complaints about the bombing of waterways have on occasion been extremely specific.

For example, a broadcast on May 30 quoted a spokesman for the Ministry of Water Conservancy as alleging that in Than Hoa Province, 100 miles south of Hanoi, "for many times in a day on April 19, 20, 24, 26 and 27, and May 13, 17 and 18, U.S. aircraft attacked the irrigation works, dropping a total of 158 big-sized bombs on the embankments of the Ma and Len Rivers in Hoang Hoa, Dong Son, Thieu Hoa, Vinh Loc, and Ha Trung districts.

The Pentagon has repeatedly denied all such charges. Asked about the allegations during a recent news briefing, Lt. Gen. George J. Eade, deputy chief of operations for the Air Force, said, "We haven't targeted any dikes and to my knowledge we haven't accidentaly hit any dikes which have caused any problem."

Military men offer two explanations for the repeated North Vietnamese accusations.

An Air Force general suggested that North Vietnam "is trying to obtain world support to put the pressure on us as they did in 1968 to halt the bombing."

The general acknowledged that some bombs might have accidentally landed on river embankments or near dams. "Anything is possible," he said, "but I think it's highly improbable."

Daniel Z. Henkin, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said in an interview that he believed "Hanoi might be making these allegations so that they could claim, if there were any floods caused by natural phenomenon, that they resulted from the erroneous charges that we have been bombing dikes.

"If there are floods in North Vietnam," Mr. Henkin added, "and I hope to God there will not be, they would be acts of God and not as a result of any targeting of dikes or dams."

Fred R. Branfman, director of Project Air War, a leading anti-war group in Washington, said that "we had no independent verification of the recent claims."

"No one is going to be stupid enough to target dikes," Mr. Branfman added, "particularly since it's a known war crime. But there is a paucity of targets left in North Vietnam and an awful lot of planes going up—it's inevitable that pilots are going to want to bomb lucrative targets."

Brezhnev Pledges to Back 'All Revolutionary Forces'

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 27 (WP).—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev insisted tonight that the Soviet Union will always follow a "socialist" foreign policy in support of "all the revolutionary forces of our time."

At a dinner for Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, Mr. Brezhnev rejected the idea of "superpowers" ruling the world. He pledged the Soviet Union to the side of "socialist internationalism" to "oppose imperialism" and its "aggressive intentions."

His emphasis on revolutionary vigilance in his first major foreign policy statement since the May Moscow summit meeting suggested that he wanted to allay any fear that President Nixon's visit had changed the Soviet view of the world.

Mr. Brezhnev said that the success of the summit meeting "in no wey signifies a possibility of weakening the ideological struggle with the capitalist world. On the contrary, we *should be prepared* for an intensification of this struggle."

He also took this occasion to give the most spirited Soviet defense of North Vietnam since the summit talks. He promised that "our support and all-round aid to the Vietnamese people will continue until the victory of their just cause."

This coincides with fuller reports in the Soviet press on the escalation of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam. The new American bombing campaign has been played down here since May 15, a week before Mr. Nixon arrived for the summit.

Mr. Brezhnev's speech could be read as an answer to criticism that he has forgotten the interests of international Communism during his high-level dealings with Western leaders, particularly Mr. Nixon. Some Western experts on the Soviet Union have suggested that such critics may exist.

Talking about the superpowers tonight, Mr. Brezhnev said "we are against slurring over the class differences between countries." The Soviet Union is "first of all a socialist state," he said. It will always support "the revolutionary transformation of society."

Speaking of Cuba, Mr. Brezhnev seemed to acknowledge that things were not going so well on that island. He said the Soviet Union understood that "there are no easy paths to revolution" and that if Cuba were alone in the world, its difficulties "would seem insurmountable."

But "Cuba is not alone," he said. "Its international position, its interests and security are safeguarded reliably...by the support and political influence of the U.S.S.R. and other countries of the socialist community."

U.K. Study on Cut in Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

that if a defendant refuses to give testimony under oath, a refusal which keeps him from being cross-examined, the situation should be considered a corroboration of evidence against him.

The committee would revise the rules regarding the defendant's "right of silence." Should the defendant, under police interrogation, fail to mention facts, such as an alibi, which he later brings up at his trial, that failure would be made known to the court. The judge could then treat it as corroboration of opposing testimony.

It is contrary to common sense, the report said, that the defendant, by delaying his statement until his appearance in court, can prevent the prosecution from checking it and perhaps proving that it is false.

The report aroused widespread interest here and support from advocates of stricter enforcement of law and order. As in the United States, there is a feeling, growing as the crime rate rises, that the fight against crime is being hampered by rules that inhibit police effectiveness.

The issue was raised last week by Robert Mark, the new commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

"You must make up your minds what you really want," Mr. Mark said. "Absolute unrestricted freedom for the individual with all that this implies? Freedom to rob, freedom to steal? Freedom to intimidate minorities by threats and violence?

"Do not think I am exaggerating when I say that this is part of the price you will pay increasingly for the continued enjoyment of liberty without responsibility."

The committee report today was welcomed by the Police Federation. Its chairman, Inspector Reginald Gale, said that at present the police were working "with one hand tied behind their backs."

Tony Smythe, general secretary of the National Council of Civil Liberties, said that if the recommendations were implemented a defendant "would be left fighting for his liberty with one hand tied behind his back."

Tom Sargant, secretary of Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, found that the report "seriously neglected the needs to provide balancing safeguards for the possible innocent person during the interrogation and pretrial periods."

Hanoi Using No-Raid Zone For Resupply

Area Near China Barred to Bombers

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, June 27 (NYT).—Apparently as a result of a protest by China that air raids on North Vietnam close to the border with China constituted a threat, the United States has established a 25-mile-wide buffer zone within which it does not bomb, an American official disclosed yesterday.

The North Vietnamese, aware of the existence of the off-limits zone, are working within it to build transfer facilities for supplies brought in from across the border, the official said.

A U.S. intelligence officer said there had been a "considerable" increase in truck traffic from China into North Vietnam in recent weeks, and that the increase was thought to represent efforts by the Communists to circumvent the mining of the North Vietnamese ports in early May.

Trains and trucks are coming from China through the 25-mile buffer zone along the border, the officer said, and unloading supplies in North Vietnam.

Most oil supplies had come into North Vietnam through the principal port of Haiphong, according to intelligence officials. Since the mining of the ports, the North Vietnamese have begun to work on alternative means of supply.

They are digging a trench for a pipeline parallel to the northeast rail line from Hanoi to Lang Son and into China, according to these officials, but have not yet installed a pipe.

"The Air Force will probably wait until they put the pipe in before destroying the work," an official said.

In Washington, intelligence officials said yesterday that the North Vietnamese were about to complete—or might already have completed—the laying of the fuel pipe.

They said the four-inch plastic pipeline, discovered by aerial photography, may provide North Vietnam with at least its minimal military and civilian fuel requirements.

The intelligence experts in Washington reported a growing concentration of Chinese railroad tank cars at the rail depot city of Pingsiang near North Vietnam and said that aerial observation showed fuel from these cars was being fed into the pipeline terminal.

Rails a Target

The air raids in May and early June that provoked the Chinese protest were along this northeast rail line. On June 7, the U.S. command disclosed that Air Force jets had gone to within 20 miles of the Chinese border to bomb a North Vietnamese railroad yard and highway bridge only 15 miles southwest of Lang Son.

So far, American officials here have reported no evidence that the Chinese were planning to send construction troops to help North Vietnam keep its rail and road lines open, as they did in 1966-1967.

American planes have cut all the principal transportation routes from China to Hanoi and completely stopped rail traffic, according to the command in Saigon.

Associated Press.

LET 'EM ROLL—Four-year-old Joey Shanahan doesn't really have to worry about getting a ticket for speeding from the two motorcycle policemen, as actually all three were cruising down a Seattle street cleared Sunday for bicycling enthusiasts.

According to Last Volumes of the Pentagon Papers

The Main Issue: Who Will Govern in Saigon?

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—The disclosures last summer of the Pentagon papers gave the public its first clear look at government insiders' own perceptions of how the Vietnam war evolved through the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Deleted from those unauthorized disclosures were the four volumes of diplomatic history of what was originally a 47-volume Defense Department study of the U.S. involvement in the war.

That omission can now be filled in through unofficial access to the central portions of the diplomatic history. The Washington Post requested and obtained copies of these documents from columnist Jack Anderson. (A report on peace-making efforts in these documents was printed in the International Herald Tribune on June 15.)

This newly acquired record reveals that at no time during the frustrating years of struggle to end the war by diplomacy was the key issue any of the subjects that have inflamed public debate, with one exception. The underlying problem never has been the speed or the rate of U.S. troop withdrawals, or the terms of a cease-fire, or international supervision, or the release of American prisoners of war.

What It's Really About

Calls on the Communist side for a "coalition government" in South Vietnam, and U.S. calls for "free elections," did, and do, symbolize what the war is really about.

The core issue was, and is: who shall rule in Saigon after U.S. troops withdraw and what will be that government's relations with Washington, Hanoi, Moscow and Peking?

At their highest official levels, the United States and North Vietnam, the history shows, clearly recognized through the years what was required to produce a settlement.

There were potential chances for face-saving settlements, the newly available history indicates, if there had been a mutual desire to end the war with a standoff on the totally divergent goals for the control of power in South Vietnam.

There is evidence that miscalculations and misperceptions aborted opportunities to narrow differences, but there is no evidence in this record that any near-agreement on peace was thwarted by misunderstanding. The two sides never got that close.

Some Futile Missions

Diplomats often were sent on futile missions—sometimes by countries other than the United States, for what U.S. officials assessed in this account as a desire to enhance their national interests.

Chester Ronning, a retired Canadian diplomat and a China specialist who is described in the Pentagon study as "known to hold a critical view of U.S. policies toward China and Vietnam," for example, went to Hanoi in March, 1966, to try to convince the North Vietnamese that they should accept U.S. terms for a halt of the bombing. Mr. Ronning, unable to arouse any interest in Washington's terms,ruefully said he had "traveled 10,000 miles to present a feather."

Throughout the diplomat record now available, the overriding North Vietnamese concern was—and is—that "the United States intends to stay permanently in Vietnam;" not necessarily with troops, but with material support for the anti-Communist, pro-Western government in Saigon.

None of the U.S. withdrawal pledges or troop-reduction commitments have removed the North Vietnamese belief that the United States seeks to "stay" in South Vietnam, meaning to preserve it as an anti-Communist country.

A fundamental point that another Canadian diplomat, J. Blair Seaborn, and successor intermediaries tried to make to North Vietnam was that it is the U.S. objective to restore the Geneva accords of 1954, which is also a priority goal for North Vietnam.

Dispute on Accord

While the United States contends that those accords limited North Vietnam to territory above the 17th Parallel—and that therefore the war in the South is "aggression from the North,"—Hanoi says that this was only a "temporary" boundary and that if the United States had not "violated" the Geneva accords, the 1956 election proposed in them would have produced a unified Vietnamese state with the late Ho Chi Minh as its leader. Many Western specialists agree with that premise.

When the United States began heavy bombing of North Vietnam on March 2, 1965, Mr. Seaborn was back in Hanoi on another mission for the United States, in which he was instructed "to leave the initiative" to North Vietnam's leaders.

"Hanoi's interpretation, he believed, was that the U.S. realized it had lost the war and wanted to extricate itself; hence it was in Hanoi's interest to hold back—a conference then might, as in 1954, deprive it of total victory," the history says.

When the bombing was in full force, Hanoi's Ambassador to China, Ngo Loan, told the Norwegian Ambassador, Ole Algard, in Peking in June, 1967, that:

"The Geneva agreement stipulated that Vietnam should be unified within two years. 'Our objective today,' he said, 'is considerably lower.' The question of unification is postponed to an indefinite point of time in the future. North Vietnam is today ready to accept a separate South Vietnamese state which is neutral and based on a coalition government. Such a government could have connections both with East and West and accept assistance from countries that might wish to give such assistance."

"We are," said Ambassador Loan, "ready for very far-reaching compromises to get an end to the war."

Mr. Algard reported that the North Vietnamese "were deeply mistrustful of American intentions in Vietnam. Steady escalation and sending of new troops indicated Americans had the intention of staying permanently in Vietnam."

Ambassador Loan said he hoped developments would not take such form that North Vietnam must ask for foreign, and in first instance, Chinese, help. That was one thing they would do their utmost to avoid."

Goldfish Gone In U.S. Floods

MERCERSBURG, Pa., June 27 (AP).—Five million goldfish estimated by their owner to be worth $100,000 were lost in the Pennsylvania flooding, the Mt. Fernel Fisheries reported.

The owner, Richard F. Rice, said the goldfish washed down the Conococheaque Creek.

The hatcheries are wholesale suppliers to major distributors on the East Coast.

ILO Resolution Angers Portugal

GENEVA, June 27 (Reuters).—Portugal walked out of the annual conference of the International Labor Organization here today after a resolution condemning Portuguese repression in its African territories was passed, 211-0 with 84 abstentions.

The resolution asked ILO's governing body to consider ways in which representatives of the three Portuguese African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) could participate in ILO meetings.

The resolution, proposed by workers' delegates from the Netherlands, France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, the Soviet Union and Hungary, pledged the "entire support and the effective action of the International Labor Organization to the lawful struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) for self-determination and civil and trade union liberties."

Selassie, Tito Talks

KRANJ, Yugoslavia, June 27 (AP).—Ethiopia's emperor Haile Selassie and Yugoslavia's President Tito opened their political talks at the Castle Brdo near here today. Emperor Selassie arrived in Yugoslavia Sunday for a five-day visit.

Nationalist Monument Blasted in Pamplona

PAMPLONA, Spain, June 27 (UPI).—A bomb explosion at 4:30 a.m. yesterday tore apart a monument honoring Gen. José Sanjurjo, Gen. Francisco Franco's predecessor as designated leader of the Nationalists in the Civil War. The blast, which shattered windows 100 yards away, was thought to be the latest by left-wing underground organizations against Nationalist monuments.

It was Pamplona's second such bombing in three months. A monument to the duke of Abumada, the founder of the paramilitary Civil Guards, was blown up in March.

Gen. Sanjurjo died July 20, 1936, in a plane crash en route to Spain from Portugal. Gen. Franco then took over.

Stoessel, U.S. Envoy To Poland, Promoted

WASHINGTON, June 27 (Reuters).—President Nixon today announced his intention to nominate Walter J. Stoessel Jr., U.S. Ambassador to Poland, as the new assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

If confirmed by the Senate, he will succeed Martin J. Hillenbrand, the new ambassador to Germany. Mr. Stoessel, 52, has been in Poland since 1968.

Link to Lavelle Case Denied

Direction of Air War Shifte To U.S. Command in Vietnar

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, June 27 (NYT).—A spokesman for Gen. Creighton W. Abrams last night disclosed major changes in the structure of the U.S. military command that would centralize control of the air war.

In the most significant of the changes, which were effective immediately, the operations and intelligence components of the Seventh Air Force—the very heart of the air war—were incorporated into the headquarters of the U.S. Military Command Vietnam [MACV], which is headed by Gen. Abrams.

At the same time, the U.S. Navy announced that the liaison officer between the Seventh Fleet, with its powerful fighter-bomber force and the other American command element, had for the first time in the war moved into offices in the vast MACV headquarters. The liaison officer's position also was upgraded from the grade of captain to rear admiral.

The effect of this consolidation was to more intimately involve Gen. Abrams in the air war.

Lavelle Link Denied

The spokesman categorically denied that the shift was prompted by the case of Gen. John D. Lavelle, who was relieved as commander of the Seventh Air Force in March and who later admitted that he had ordered unauthorized strikes against North Vietnam.

The headquarters of MACV and the Seventh Air Force grew to several hundred men each as American participation in the Vietnam war widened in the latter half of the last decade.

The spokesman said that the changes reflected the diminishing American involvement in ground combat and an emphasis, instead, on air warfare. He said that they were also attributable to the continuing withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam. The melding of the Air Force components with MACV, the spokesman said, had enabled the two headquarters to trim nearly 400 men from their rosters. He said that the planning for the changes had been initiated nearly a year ago and that Gen. Lavelle had "played a major part."

As of July 1, there will be 49,000 American servicemen in South Vietnam. There will be only two infantry battalion about 500 men each, a few dred artillerymen and sol assigned to base security d and about 900 helicopters their crews of two to four each. This force will hav extremely limited offensive pability.

In contrast, the United S is conducting the air war a highest level of intensity wi armada of nearly 900 fig bombers based in Thailand on aircraft carriers offshore. participating are about 100 B which can carry up to 30 to bombs each.

Iranian Woman Executed

TEHRAN, June 27 (UPI).—The first woman to be executed in Iran in 50 years died on the scaffold today, prison authorities said. Iran Sharifie, 42, was hanged at dawn for the murder of her two stepchildren, two years ago.

Westmoreland Gets Medal on Retiremer

WASHINGTON, June 27 (—Gen. William C. Westmore retiring as U.S. Army chie staff after four years, has re ed a third oak leaf clust his Distinguished Service M for "long and distinguished ice, covering three wars and than 36 years of devoted d

In presenting the award ye day, President Nixon said as the Vietnam war wound d "the nation had to have a st man, a decent man, a good as chief of staff. You were right man in the right jo the right time."

WEATHEF

	C	F	
ALGARTE	23	73	Partly
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Sunny
ATHENS	23	64	Partly
BEIRUT	27	81	Partly
BELGRADE	24	75	Very cl
BERLIN	24	75	Very cl
BRUSSELS	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	21	70	Partly
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Partly
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Sunny
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Rain
FLORENCE	27	81	Overcas
FRANKFURT	26	79	Very cl
GENEVA	25	77	Stormy
HELSINKI	29	84	Partly
ISTANBUL	27	81	Partly
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Partly
LISBON	20	68	Very cl
LONDON	27	81	Very cl
MADRID	26	79	Sunny
MILAN	22	72	Very cl
MONTREAL	18	64	Partly
MOSCOW	25	77	Cloudy
MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
NICE	21	70	Showers
OSLO	24	75	Partly
PARIS	20	68	Overcas
PRAGUE	23	73	Cloudy
ROME	26	79	Cloudy
SOFIA	23	73	Partly
STOCKHOLM	26	79	Partly
TEL AVIV	28	82	Partly
TUNIS	29	84	Partly
VENICE	28	82	Very cl
VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
WARSAW	20	68	Very clo
WASHINGTON	24	75	Sunny
ZURICH	25	77	Very clo

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Ca at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

'Disastrous,' Wallace Says

emocrats Draw Up Platform r the Party Convention

By Richard L. Lyons

SHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—Democratic platform committee today completed work on form called respectably lib- y some who had feared lism but denounced as "di- s to the party" by Alabama George C. Wallace.

George McGovern of South , leader for the party's ntial nomination, called it ndid, forward-looking docu- that included most of the points he wanted.

Hubert H. Humphrey's of- representative to the com- Robert Nathan, called it ponsible, liberal platform" he believed Sen. Humphrey ive with.

Gov. Wallace said a press spokesman, Elvin , that if the platform does flect the wishes of the and he felt it did not, it " disastrous to the party its chances to defeat Pres- Nixon," Mr. Stanton said as no talk of Gov. Wallace the party at this time, would wait to see whether mocratic National Conven- Miami Beach next month the platform closer to wa.

e supporters were especial- it by the committee's re- oppose school busing, but k issue with a half dozen provisions, including eco- and defense planks.

Wallace's campaign man- harles S. Snider, said in mery, Ala., that the plat- as a "suicide note for er" that "weighs the atic party down with 100 f cement in ocean-deep Unless it is rewritten by ocratic National Conven- said, the party will "suf- worst defeat in its his- November.

CIO President George used the word "suicide" newhat different context n telling delegates to the tional Union of Electrical, and Machine Workers tion here that political "sometimes can't resist tendencies." This was as a slap at Sen. Mc- whose views on issues defense cuts and share alth have been criticized as too radical to win the acy.

platform committee reject- proposals from either ex- It beat back Gov. Wal- busing, the most heatedly peatedly fought issues of ll committee's two-day It also rejected pro- and gay liberation though the right of all tice their own life-styles mention of homosexuals rted in the platform.

g rejected these proposals, committee members joined ding the necessary 10 per- cent vote to permit nearly a score of rejected issues to be debated on nationwide television on the convention floor. Several members said they opposed the proposals but felt sponsors had a right to be heard by the full convention.

Most of the heat was generated at the big McGovern caucus where young enthusiasts of the new politics grumbled that their leaders were not pressing for sufficiently precise liberal planks. The strategy of the McGovern leaders prevailed in blurring such issues as share the wealth and defense cuts so that most candidates, except Gov. Wallace, should not be too upset.

At the end, the Wallace members thanked the committee for giving them a courteous hearing and joined in a standing ovation for the "good-humored but firm" performance of their presiding officer, Newark's black mayor, Kenneth Gibson. Mrs. Annie L. Gunter, an Alabama Wallace supporter, pinned a Wallace button on Mr. Gibson, a McGovern man.

Associated Press.

NEW PLANE—U.S. fighter, F-15, rolled out at McDonnell Douglas Corp. in St. Louis.

U.S. Shows F-15 Fighter, Called 'The Eagle'

By Drew Middleton

ST. LOUIS, June 27 (NYT).—The F-15 fighter, the Air Force's hope for air superiority into the 1980s, was unveiled at the McDonnell-Douglas plant here yesterday.

Grant L. Hansen, assistant secretary of the Air Force, told the assembled generals and McDonnell executives and workers that the F-15 "will outclimb, outmaneuver and outaccelerate any fighter threat in existence or seen on the horizon."

Maj. Gen. Benjamin N. Bellis, the Air Force officer responsible for the plane's development, said at a news conference that the F-15 was "equal to anything the Soviet Union is flying now," including the MiG-23.

The F-15 is the first U.S. aircraft developed solely to establish superiority in air-to-air combat since the F-86 went into production in 1948.

Russians Keep Busy

In the last 10 years the Soviet Union has produced 13 fighter types ond is testing three short-takeoff-and-landing aircraft, according to intelligence sources.

Mrs. Hansen christened the plane "The Eagle" by breaking a bottle of champagne on its nose. The bottle was made of candy, to protect the eagle's tender beak.

The plane wears light blue camouflage paint and is big and expensive. The 20 aircraft and spares and equipment to be used in development and testing will cost $1,146,385,000. The first Eagle cost $10.5 million for research and development, construction and spare parts.

This cost was half a million dollars higher than expected.

The Air Force wants a total of 730 F-15s. As the number produced rises, Sen. Bellis said, the cost per aircraft is expected to decline to about $6.3 million each. He said there had been some inquiries about the F-15 from potential foreign buyers, but nothing approaching a firm order.

Single-Place Craft

The twin-tailed F-15 is a fixed-wing, single-place aircraft weighing around 40,000 pounds. It is 63.8 feet long with a wing span of 42.8 feet. The fighter is powered by two fuselage-mounted F-100 advanced Turbofans, after-burning Pratt-Whitney engines and is armed with radar-guided air-to-air missiles and a machine gun.

Gen. Bellis said the plane would have a sustained speed of Mach 2.3 (Mach 1 equals the speed of sound, about 750 miles an hour) and could reach Mach 2.5.

The fighter will be able to accelerate at 500 to 600 feet a second at combat altitudes and will have a range of more than 2,000 miles when external fuel tanks are mounted. It can be refueled in flight.

The F-15 will be tested in flight at Edwards Air Force Base in California next month. Meanwhile, the Air Force is making a maximum effort to sell the fighter to Congress, which must appropriate funds for further production.

F-111 Flights Resume

WASHINGTON, June 27 (Reuters).—The Air Force today resumed flights by 215 F-111 fighter-bombers that were grounded last week following crashes, including one in which two pilots were killed.

The Air Force said no evidence had been found to indicate a common cause of the accidents.

Kennedy's Measures Rejected

Senate Unit Backs Bill Limiting Gun Sales

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved a bill to outlaw the commercial sale of small, concealable type handguns not suitable for sporting purposes.

The measure, sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., was approved by a 12-to-2 vote after the committee turned down by a 9-to-5 vote a rival measure of Sen. Roman Hruska, R., Neb.

Three bills offered by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., to require the registration of all firearms, or the licensing of both long guns and handguns or of only handguns were rejected by one-sided margins.

Sen. Bayh told newsmen that his bill would "take out of the marketplace the weapons most frequently used by criminals."

The Wallace Gun

The handguns used in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1968 and in the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace last month would be banned from sale under the legislation.

The shooting of Gov. Wallace during his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination spurred action by the committee on Sen. Bayh's bill, which had been lying dormant for over a year.

The only two committee members who voted against approval of Sen. Bayh's bill were Chairman James O. Eastland, D., Miss., and Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark.

Kennedy Testifies

Earlier today, Sen. Kennedy told his colleagues that Congress should "declare death by gunfire an epidemic" and said President Nixon had ignored the problems of gun control.

"We need no research to seek a cure for death by gunfire," Sen Kennedy testified at a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing. "The cause of gun deaths is clearly known. We shall control gun deaths when we control the easy access to guns."

He gave strong support to legislation proposed by the Judiciary Committee chairman, Rep. Emmanuel Celler, D., N.Y., to outlaw sale of handguns to private individuals and require registration and licensing of all firearms.

"The gun malady has reached the level of a burning fever," Sen. Kennedy said. "Our national leaders must declare death by gunfire an epidemic, and we must commit all of the resources needed to stop the annual toll from rising above 20,000 deaths."

Sen. Kennedy accused President Nixon of failure to push for adequate gun control. He said Mr. Nixon "continues to cater to the insensitive appeals from gun lobbyists, and ignores the critical problems of gun control."

Best Selling U.S. Toothpaste Found Potentially Hazardous

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP-DJ).—Two researchers at Cook County Hospital said in a published report that they've found Crest toothpaste, the nation's largest selling brand, to be "potentially hazardous" as a result of the lead content in the tube, the tube coating and in the toothpaste itself.

In a report published in the July edition of the Archives of Environmental Health, a publication of the American Medical Association, the researchers said they found a high lead content in three brands of toothpaste out of 18 brands tested. They cite Crest, made by Procter and Gamble Co., which has about 42 percent of the U.S. toothpaste market, and two otherwise unidentified brands called Fresh Breath and Worthmore.

An American Dental Association spokesman said he had no record of these two brands and said they were "probably private label products."

In Cincinatti, Procter and Gamble said that "during the last year" the company has been "changing over" to a new Crest toothpaste tube that doesn't contain lead.

No Longer Produced

"In 16 years of marketing Crest, we know of no instance in which Crest toothpaste itself has been associated with a lead ingestion problem," the company said. It also noted that "from the description in the article, it appears as though the research was conducted with the old tube, which is no longer being produced."

The researchers, Eleanor Berman and Karen McKiel, who work in the Chicago hospital's toxicology laboratory, said the tubes they tested containing the three brands are "potentially hazardous to children who may chew on the tube repeatedly." Also, they, said, "There is the possibility that the toothpaste in these containers can become sufficiently leaded to add to even an adult's lead burden."

Among young children in urban slums, lead poisoning is a major source of brain damage, mental deficiency and serious behavior problems.

The Chicago researchers said they found "dangerous lead levels" above 5 percent in the outer coatings of tubes of Crest, Fresh Breath, MacLean's, Craig Martin and Worthmore." They say that Crest, Worthmore and Fresh Breath were the only three brands they found marketed in "leaded containers." And the same three brands were the only ones containing "potentially hazardous amounts of lead in the paste itself."

Beecham Inc., a subsidiary of Beecham Group Ltd., of England, which makes MacLean's, couldn't be reached for comment.

The researchers say that lead levels in these three brands ranged up to 0.125 milligram per gram. An average brushing, they estimated, takes two grams of toothpaste. Thus, they said, "Brushing one's teeth three times daily with a few of the specimens analyzed could result in ingestion of 0.3 to 0.75 milligram of lead."

A 35-year study at the University of Cincinnati has shown that the usual daily dietary intake of lead in adults averages about 0.3 milligram.

Miss Berman said in an interview that the highest lead content was found in a tube of Crest toothpaste that was supplied by a pediatrician at Cook County Hospital.

She also said that the tubes, containing 0.1 to 0.25 milligram of lead per gram of toothpaste, "were known to be three to eight months old." Although the Crest tube is lined with a plastic material, they said, "analyses revealed the plastic lining to be heavily leaded also."

Philippines Urge Revising SEATO At Council Talks

SYDNEY, June 27 (NYT).—The annual ministerial council of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization opened in Canberra today, with the Philippines raising the question of the alliance's present and future role.

Filipino Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo told the opening session in parliament house that SEATO needed a "massive transformation."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, departing from his prepared text, challenged the Philippines' attitude and reaffirmed the United States' strong support for SEATO.

However, the Filipino attitude has support from the Australian Labor party, which has a strong chance of heading the Australian government after the national election later this year.

Mr. Romulo said that SEATO "needs to redefine its purposes in the light of rapidly evolving times," and that "it needs to change its orientation to meet the new requirements of Southeast Asia."

"It needs to take full account of the popular aspiration to be free from all kinds of interference in internal affairs. It may be in refashioning SEATO in accordance with that prescription the old shall cease to be," he said.

U.S., Russia to Study Heart Disease Jointly

WASHINGTON, June 27 (Reuters).—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to conduct joint studies into the causes of heart and blood vessel diseases and ways to prevent or cure them, the White House announced today.

The studies, to begin in September, are the first move by the two governments under an agreement calling for cooperation in medical science and public health.

Allegiance Oath for Passport Unconstitutional, Court Rules

By J. Y. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—The State Department's practice of requiring an oath of allegiance from U.S. citizens before issuing passports to them is unconstitutional, a U.S. District Court ruled yesterday.

In an order accompanying a 30-page opinion, Judge Thomas A. Flannery directed the department to delete the oath from passport applications. He also "enjoined and restrained" the department from denying a passport "to any United States citizen because he has refused to swear or affirm the contents of an oath of allegiance."

The case was brought by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of Beverly A. Woodward and Allan Fletcher. Both had passports denied to them because they refused to subscribe to the oath required by the State Department.

A. Douglas Melamed, an attorney for Mr. Woodward and Mr. Fletcher, described Mr. Woodward as a person who wished to travel to Britain to attend an anti-war conference, and Mr. Fletcher as a journalist whose business required him to travel abroad.

He said the objections to the oath were based on a feeling that true loyalty to the U.S. Constitution might require a citizen to oppose some particular policy of the government.

The oath in question states: "I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservations, or purpose of evasion: So help me God."

Variations Allowed

The State Department allowed some variations, such as deletion of the words "So help me God."

Judge Flannery noted that Justice Department attorneys defending the State Department argued that foreign countries may try to induce an American abroad "to act in some fashion inconsistent with his primary allegiance to the United States."

For this reason, the government argued, "no more appropriate manner can be imagined to inform the American of his legal obligation than to require him to swear or affirm his allegiance to his country."

The judge said he disagreed and added: "Because the requirement serves to deny passports only to those who openly refuse to comply with the oath requirement, it would certainly appear to be a wholly ineffective means of preventing the travel of individuals intent upon committing acts contrary to the country's foreign policy interests."

Mine Union Head Gets Five Years, $130,000 Fine

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI).—United Mine Workers' President W.A. (Tony) Boyle was sentenced today to five years imprisonment and fined $130,000 on charges of conspiracy and illegally diverting United Mine Workers Union funds to political campaigns.

Federal Judge Charles R. Richey, who imposed the sentence, ordered Boyle jailed immediately.

Judge Richey refused to allow Boyle, 70, to remain free pending an appeal, until he had paid the total fine to the court, or posted sufficient bond to cover it.

Boyle was sentenced to two concurrent five-year terms along with two years' probation following his imprisonment.

As a condition of the probation, Boyle was ordered to make restitution of the full $49,260 to the treasury of the UMW, which he was charged with misusing.

"All fines to each [count] shall be paid by the defendant himself and he shall stand committed until the fines are paid or he is otherwise ordered released," Judge Richey said.

Bear Kills U.S. Camper

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyo, June 27 (AP).—A bear killed an Anniston, Ala., man in Yellowstone National Park early Sunday, park officials said. The man was attacked within 100 feet of the campsite, which was in a prohibited area.

Mitchell Goes To See Martha, Sees Nixon First

WASHINGTON, June 27 (NYT).—After a visit to the White House yesterday morning, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell went to Rye, N.Y. to talk to his wife, Martha.

Friends said that Mr. Mitchell had gone to New York to try to get his wife to stop talking in public about what he considers "a personal matter" between them.

Mrs. Mitchell has said that she had decided to leave her husband "until John decides to leave" his job as campaign manager for the re-election of President Nixon.

Mr. Mitchell's associates at the Committee for the Re-election of the President said that the disagreement between husband and wife "is a purely personal matter." They also reported that "Mr. Mitchell has no intention of leaving the committee until after the election."

Mr. Mitchell is reported to have discussed the situation with the President yesterday morning. His associates denied Mrs. Mitchell's charges that she was roughed up by five guards.

"She has only one guard, the same man who goes with her husband and her every place they travel because of the many threats against their lives," one source said.

"Everyone knows that Mrs. Mitchell has her private personal problems. These are something that only her husband can solve," another associate said.

"She can be perfectly charming, and, then, at other times—especially at night—she is not herself. Nobody beat her up, and it's just not true that she ever had five guards."

Clean-Up Job Begins in U.S. After Floods

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 27 (UPI).—Civil defense officials permitted 145,000 residents who fled their homes in this coal-mining region before last week's floods to return briefly today.

The officials said that those who returned should leave again before nightfall after placing furniture in the streets for removal and cleaning sinks with quicklime.

Vehicles were barred from the mud-covered streets because of open manholes, collapsed pavements and debris.

Gen. Frank Townsend, civil defense coordinator, was asked when residents would be able to move back permanently.

"Some of them never," he said. "Most by the middle of July."

Damage Estimate Low

Gov. Milton J. Shapp said that his earlier damage estimate, "well over one billion dollars," was far too low. He said that he now thought that the damage would be "well over $1.5 billion."

Meanwhile, the White House said today that President Nixon is asking Congress to vote $100 million in federal funds for emergency relief in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Florida and New York.

Vice-President Agnew also is being sent on a two-day fact-finding tour of cities in Virginia, Maryland and New York.

Damage in 10 states hit by tropical storm Agnes was expected to exceed $2 billion and the death toll was expected to exceed the 130 reported so far when communications improve in rural areas.

In Pennsylvania, 49 persons died and 250,000 fled their homes. There were 24 deaths in New York, 19 in Maryland and 17 in Virginia.

In New York state, more than half the 100,000 persons who were evacuated have returned to their homes. Officials calculated damage at $100 million.

Hospital's Loss

A hospital in Corning, N.Y., said that its laboratory suffered $4 million in damage. The Erie Lackawanna Railroad claimed that 130 miles of flood-damaged track could not be repaired because of prohibitive costs and filed bankruptcy papers in Cleveland.

Virginia's Gov. Linwood Holton calculated that damage would exceed $300 million. Water began flowing through the taps of Richmond, where two-story buildings were submerged Saturday. But it was not drinkable.

Obituaries

R.F. Delderfield, U.K. Novelist, Playwright

SIDMOUTH, England, June 27 (NYT).—R. F. Delderfield, 60, who wrote panoramic novels of English life that were more popular in the United States than in his native Britain, died at his home here Saturday.

At 44, after careers as a newspaperman and a successful playwright, he began writing fictional family sagas that coated solid research in social history with gentle characterizations and plots which reflected the changing times.

Mr. Delderfield's books sold "certainly in the millions" in the United States, according to his agent here. "God Is an Englishman" and its sequel, "Theirs Was the Kingdom," each had a sale of more than 65,000 volumes in hard covers, according to Simon & Schuster. The third volume in the series, a book he finished two weeks ago, is "Give Us This Day."

Far less well known to the general public were his books about Napoleon and the Napoleonic wars.

Mr. Delderfield first gained renown in England as the author of stage comedies. One of them, "A Worm's Eye View," had a West End engagement lasting more than five years after World War II.

Raymond Holden

NEWPORT, N.H., June 27 (NYT).—Raymond Holden, 78, a poet and novelist who was managing editor of The New Yorker magazine from 1929 to 1932 and was personnel director of the Book-of-the-Month Club for 12 years before retiring in 1951, died yesterday at his home of leukemia.

Mr. Holden, who signed his mystery novels Richard Peckham, began his writing career with contributions to Nassau, a literary magazine. From 1915 to 1923, while on the MacMillan Co. staff, he wrote poems published in 1922 in a collection titled "Granite and Alabaster." Several volumes of verse followed, including "Selected Poems" in 1946.

He was managing editor of Travel magazine from 1923 to 1925. He also worked with a bank and a travel company, and was associated with Fortune magazine, Newsweek, where he was financial editor from 1935 to 1937, and Reader's Digest.

Mr. Holden also wrote numerous children's books, including "Wildlife Mysteries," scheduled for publication this fall.

Since becoming a full-time resident of New Hampshire in 1951, Mr. Holden had served two terms in the State Legislature.

Walter H. Neff

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—Walter H. Neff, 66, who retired in 1970 as Eastern region public affairs director of United Air Lines, died Sunday at his home in Short Hills, N.J.

Mr. Neff joined the Wall Street Journal as an aviation writer after graduating from Yale in 1928. He joined United in 1935 to handle press relations in New York. He went to Pan American World Airways in 1939 and served in naval aviation public relations in World War II with the rank of commander. He returned to United as community relations manager in 1946.

Frank L. Davis

NORTHPORT, N.Y., June 27 (NYT).—Frank L. Davis, 70, an inventor and chairman of Davis Aircraft Products Inc. here, died following a heart attack at Holy Cross Hospital in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He lived in nearby Fort Salonga and in Fort Lauderdale.

Mr. Davis became a consultant to the Army Air Force in World War II. During the Berlin airlift of 1948-49, his successful designs for quick offloading of freight led him to set up his own company. His work included safety belts for aircraft and automobiles. He also designed bulletproof jackets for the Army.

Carl Rich

CINCINNATI, June 27 (AP).—Carl Rich, 73, who held governmental posts ranging from Cincinnati mayor to U.S. representative, died yesterday. Mr. Rich, who was mayor from 1947 to 1956 and a congressman from 1962 to 1964, also was president and chairman of the board of the former Cincinnati Royals of the National Basketball Association.

Nicholas Hannen

LONDON, June 27 (IHT).—Nicholas James Hannen, 91, an actor whose career spanned more than half a century on British and world stages, died Sunday

Mr. Hannen, called "Beau" by friends, was educated at Radley, Heidelberg and Rouen as an architect, a profession he followed before making his first stage appearance at age 29, in a 1910 musical comedy.

From that date until his retirement after a 1961 Lewis Casson production of Hugh Ross Williamson's play about St. Teresa of Avila, Mr. Hannen performed in a wide variety of roles, as a leading man, as a comical character, in tragedies. In the United States, he toured in productions of Shakespeare and Shaw works. During World War II, he joined Ralph Richardson, Laurence Olivier and Sybil Thorndike in an Old Vic Company repertory group, remaining with it for three seasons.

A Correction

In its editions of June 5, the International Herald Tribune carried an account of a U.S. Senate Subcommittee investigation into the unauthorized sale of surplus weapons.

Unfortunately the article implied that British businessman John Dawson-Ellis has been engaged in illegal sales of arms which might help to "encourage outbreaks of warfare between smaller countries." We had no intention of making any such implication and are glad to accept his assurance that the transactions in which he was engaged as a negotiator were for the sale of arms to the governments of Saudi Arabia and Nigeria and that he has no connection of any kind with Mr. Shiv Kapoor or companies that Mr. Kapoor is connected with. In fact, Mr. Dawson-Ellis has stated that he has not seen or spoken to Mr. Kapoor since May, 1970. The International Herald Tribune regrets the implication against Mr. Dawson-Ellis.

No-Rent Magnate Told to Fill His Offices

LONDON, June 27 (AP).—For eight years Harry Hyams made millions by doing nothing and laughing all the way to the bank.

He pioneered the idea here that landlords can earn greater profits by keeping offices empty. Perfectly legally, Mr. Hyams built up the biggest empire of empty office blocks in Britain.

The joke, which politicians called a national scandal, ended last night. The British government declared war on empty office buildings in a new policy aimed primarily at Mr. Hyams and his property company, Oldham Estates Ltd.

Environment Minister Peter Walker told a cheering House of Commons he would order new taxes or consider compulsory rentals unless these offices are let in the next few months.

Mr. Hyams's company refused comment on the government action. But it was clearly forced to rethink its policy on four London office buildings, including the best known one, Centre Point, a 33-floor prestige block empty since it was finished eight years ago.

It stands at one end of Oxford Street, occupied only by security guards and their dogs.

When it was built, Centre Point office space could have commanded rentals of £4 a square foot for leases of 15 years. Today the same space would rent for £8.

Mr. Hyams has always insisted that he was waiting to rent the whole building to a single tenant.

But because of the acute shortage of office space in central London, the potential rental income of Centre Point kept sky-rocketing as long as the building stayed empty. So did the shares of the property company in which Mr. Hyams is the main stockholder.

Because the building was empty, Mr. Hyams paid far lower property taxes on it than he would have if it was rented. The resale value of the building also increased over the last eight years to more than £20 million, a profit over construction costs of some 400 percent.

Mr. Hyams's four office buildings in London total about 650,000 square feet, enough space for 4,500 workers. Together the buildings are worth more than £80 million.

Mr. Walker's ultimatum was expected to result in high property taxes on empty office buildings, perhaps up to twice the level imposed on rented buildings; or in mandatory rental orders.

But one theory is that Mr. Hyams could tear the empty buildings down and reconstruct them on the same sites. By the time they are finished they would command even higher rentals.

500 Are Dead, 1,000 Missing In India Flood

Some of the Lost May Be in Jungle

NEW DELHI, June 27 (Reuters).—Major flood-relief operations by military and civilian organizations were being mounted today in northeastern India, where more than 500 persons are known to have died in monsoon floods.

Officials said that at least another 1,000 people are missing in Assam State's worst-hit district, Nowgong, and many are missing in other areas. Some may have struggled to jungle-covered higher ground along the Brahmaputra River valley, authorities said.

The Press Trust of India news agency reported from the area that the river and its 59 tributaries had "gone berserk," with water above the danger level along the 500 miles of its length.

The flooding follows a severe heat wave and drought which have killed about 1,000 persons in the last two months in northern India.

About 400,000 persons are estimated to have been affected by the floods, with 250,000 of them now living in relief camps in the Nowgong District.

Typhoon Peril to China

HONG KONG, June 27 (UPI).—Typhoon Ora bypassed Hong Kong and headed for the Chinese mainland today after leaving an estimated 100 dead and thousands homeless in the Philippines.

Reports from Manila said the Philippines death toll may exceed 100 when full reports are available from the hard-hit provinces north and south of the capital. Sixty-five were killed and 71 others were missing and feared drowned in the sinking of two motor launches and a fishing boat tossed by high winds Saturday and Sunday.

The Red Cross said incomplete reports showed Ora has displaced 154,398 persons, destroyed 23,785 homes and disrupted life in 16 provinces and major cities. Damage was estimated as approaching $5 million.

Five other fishing boats, with an undetermined number of crewmen, are missing in Manila Bay, the Red Cross said.

Funds for Flight to Tahiti

Australian Party Backs Protest of A-Test

SYDNEY, June 27 (Reuters).—The Australian Labor party tonight promised financial support for a flight to Tahiti by a group protesting France's nuclear test program in the Pacific.

Party leader Gough Whitelam promised whatever party funds were necessary to underwrite the renting of a plane for the flight, which is being organized by the party's shadow minister for trade, James Cairns.

Anti-nuclear groups already had raised almost $10,000 toward renting the aircraft before Mr. Whitlam's announcement.

Mr. Cairns said that his group of protesters, which would include a trade union leader, a doctor from the Australian Council of Churches and a university lecturer, would seek official talks with the French commander of the test control center and Tahitian leaders.

There would be no sit-ins, no physical activism and no parachute jumping from the aircraft, Mr. Cairns said.

Gordon Mutch, an Australian who has been planning to drop into the test area near Mururoa Atoll with a group a parachutists, could not be contacted tonight for comment on his project and the Sydney telephone exchange said that a number he had been using was out of order.

In Wellington, New Zealand, it was reported that a protest fleet—consisting of a freighter, a trawler and an auxiliary yacht—would sail within three or four days to the test site.

No other details were made available although it was understood that the vessels would sail without marine clearance and insurance, from different ports and rendez-vous later.

Only a New Zealand government decision to break diplomatic ties with France or to send a naval fleet to the test area would stop the voyage, a spokesman said.

At Papeete, Tahiti, the five-man Council of French Polynesia today denied a press report that it supported the French government's nuclear tests.

The councilmen—who are elected by a larger assembly to administer the widely scattered territory—signed a public declaration denying the news agency report from Paris.

Pompidou Defends Tests

PARIS, June 27 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou has written to Australian Prime Minister William McMahon, telling him that the French nuclear tests in the South Pacific cannot be canceled, informed sources said today.

The letter was in reply to one sent by Mr. McMahon.

Mr. Pompidou was reported to have written that the test series was part of a carefully prepared program and that there was no question of calling it off. He gave assurances, however, that the tests would be harmless for persons living in the area.

1.184 Million Francs In Jewels Recovered

PARIS, June 27 (AP).—Police today announced that they had recovered six jewels valued at 1,184,000 francs and designed by Georges Braque stolen from a museum in Nimes two years ago. Three men were arrested.

The police said that the three men had been under surveillance for three months by the Anti-Gang Brigade. When one of them was seen leaving a garage area Sunday with a suitcase, he was arrested. The jewels were in the suitcase. A search of the garage turned up 127 stolen German-made pistols, thousands of cartridges for the pistols, and stocks and money.

Magazine Says Russians Warn Arabs of Defeat

BEIRUT, June 27 (AP).—Soviet military experts were reported today to have advised their government that the armies of Egypt and Syria are incapable of defeating Israel in a new Middle East war.

This assessment has been conveyed by Soviet leaders to the Syrian Communist party to explain why the Soviet government favors a political settlement in the Middle East, the leftist magazine al-Raya reported.

It said that Soviet leadership contended that its advocacy of a peaceful settlement is not because the Soviet Union is afraid of war but because war will only lead to disasters for progressive Arab states.

It was difficult to determine the authenticity of the report. Al-Raya is known to have close contacts with radical Arab Communists. But it has been critical of the Soviet Union since President Hafez Assad of Syria ousted the Marxist faction of the Socialist Ba'ath party, for which the magazine speaks, in 1970.

City Authorities In Brussels Bow To Protesters

BRUSSELS, June 27 (AP).—In what is seen as a triumph for direct democracy, the government has decided that express motorways will not enter deep into the heart of old Brussels.

The decision follows a protest campaign by a Brussels urban-planning pressure group that claimed that the motorways would ruin the environment.

The government also announced today that no armed soldiers would take part in national day religious ceremonies after a priest demonstrated in Brussels cathedral on national day—July 21—last year.

The local English weekly, The Bulletin, also won its campaign to ban parking in the Grand' Place—the city's finest square. A total ban on automobiles is to follow, the city authorities have decided.

هكذا من الأصل

Associated Press.

OPS—Two young men owe their lives to this drain pe. They lost control of their sports car driving er gravel on a road near Santa Barbara, Calif. d as it started to slide down the 1,000-foot ravine, was stopped, ten feet down, by the pipe, above. olding their breath, they carefully unfastened eir safety belts and quickly climbed back up, aken and scared, but not one scratch on them.

tuttgart Gang Investigation

itative Defense Invoked German Shooting of Scot

TTGART, West Germany, 27 (AP).—A West German man who shot and killed a h businessman in a Stuttpartment Sunday possibly in putative self-defense, the prosecutor said today.

ifred Haeberle shed some on the mysterious shooting n MacLeod, a former emof the British Consulate ttgart.

Haeberle told a news conthe that a 35-year-old plainspoliceman was the first r small groups of police orm into Mr. MacLeod's nent during a search for bers of the Baader-Meinhof

n the time police entered artment to the instant two fell, about two seconds Mr. Haeberle said. He that the shots, in all lity did not ring out in ctive self-defense," but in putative self-defense , under the assumption a existed.

egligent Manslaughter

Haeberle said that this e interpreted as negligent aughter. He added, howat investigations into the g were not yet completed.

Haeberle gave this account incident:

groups of police, made up ectives and uniformed ofused a key found on a capgang member to enter Mr. od's apartment.

plainclothesman, whom Mr. le refused to identify "for g reasons," was ordered to and search the apartbedroom. He tried to open oor with his left hand, e pistol at the ready on ht hip.

denly, Mr. MacLeod tore the door, yelled and ed it shut again. Almost aneously, the detective firsingle shots that penetratbedroom door. One of the bullets hit the left half of the Scotsman's back. He died from internal bleeding.

'It's My Turn'

The policeman told investigators after the raid that all he could think of when the silhouette of a man stood suddenly before him was "Now, it's my turn—Now I'm gone."

In the brief moment Mr. MacLeod appeared before him, the policeman said, he never even noticed that the Scotsman wore no clothes. A search of the apartment failed to produce weapons, Mr. Haeberle said.

The raid came at 6:30 Sunday morning. Mr. Haeberle said "the tragic event" was over so quickly that police never got to identify themselves. They chose that time of day as an element of surprise, Mr. Haeberle said.

Used as Hideouts

Raiding five Stuttgart apartments that day, police found another two that were used as hideouts for members of the Baader-Meinhof gang. At least one of these had also been used by Mr. MacLeod but was later sublet, police said.

In it, police said they found two alarm clocks of the kind used in bombs that exploded at the U.S. Army's European headquarters, in Heidelberg, killing three American servicemen.

A statement issued by the federal prosecutor in Karlsruhe yesterday said that Mr. MacLeod was a contact man for the Baader-Meinhof gang and rented several Stuttgart apartments for them.

Keys to these apartments and "another place" were found on gang members recently arrested, the statement said.

Meanwhile, Stuttgart attorney Helmut Adam, who has been commissioned by Mr. MacLeod's mother to handle her son's interests in the affair, said that there was no proof of any connection between Mr. MacLeod and the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Socialist International Leaders Discuss U.S. Ties, Vietnam

VIENNA, June 27 (AP).—Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky, the chancellors of West Germany and Austria, today discussed with Socialist leaders of 26 countries assembled here relations between Western Europe and the United States.

The two statesmen are chairmen of their countries' Socialist parties. They addressed the 12th Congress of the Socialist International.

They introduced the topic "The International Situation" on which a debate was scheduled.

Their audience included Premiers Olof Palme of Sweden, Trygve Bratelli of Norway, and Golda Meir of Israel, and British Labor leader Harold Wilson.

Mr. Brandt said, "As firmly as the union of Western Europe may grow together, America cannot and will not want to dissolve its European links."

'Secure the Borders'

In another part of his speech, he said, "For the time being and for a long time in the future, the present alliances will secure the borders of the states of West and East."

Mr. Kreisky said, "I wish to warn earnestly of one thing, of a European isolationism which would inescapably provoke American isolationism. This tendency already exists to a degree which should not be underestimated."

In a speech in the afternoon session, Mr. Palme, whose views on Vietnam have led to American protests in the past, said, "We know that our stand is not popular in some quarters and at times was called anti-American."

He explained that what he called "the concern of the Swedish Socialists" was actually "for the best traditions and the most valuable ideas of American democracy."

"We will therefore continue with our stubbornness," Mr. Palme said, calling on the delegates of the Socialist parties to express their concern, too.

Mr. Palme said it was of "paramount importance" that the Paris Vietnam peace talks be resumed.

Mrs. Meir said in an address that there were 20,000 Soviet personnel in Egypt, including an undisclosed number of pilots. She added that the Soviets have spent $5 billion to back up the Egyptian military potential.

She said that of the 20,000, 10,000 were military personnel, 8,000 advisers, and 2,000 had strategic and operational tasks, including pilots.

She said the Soviet presence in Egypt was "the realization of a czarist dream."

U.S. House Leaders Begin Visit to China

TOKYO, June 27 (AP).—The Democratic and Republican leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, a Peking broadcast announced.

The dispatch said that Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La., and Rep. Gerald R. Ford jr., R. Mich., were accompanied by a party of 13, which included their wives. The Americans talked last night with Kuo Mo-jon, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, Chang Hsiajo, president of the institute, and Chiao Kuan-hun, deputy foreign minister, the broadcast said.

Italy Goes Without News For a Day

Strike Affects Papers, Radio and Television

ROME, June 27 (UPI).—A 24-hour newsmen's strike today left Italy without newspapers, radio or television newscasts in the opening round of a labor battle which may mean death or merger for many of the country's 82 daily newspapers.

The only Italian newspapers to publish during the strike were the neo-fascist Il Secolo d'Italia, and the Vatican newspaper l'Osservatore Romano.

Radio and television newsmen joined the strike last night, minutes after reporting the swearing in of the new government of Premier Giulio Andreotti. Even the dial-the-news telephone service went dead.

Differential Pay

The choice of newspapers was little wider yesterday, when only Communist and sports newspapers came out. Publishers of all other newspapers discontinued Monday editions, published regularly since the end of World War II, saying they could no longer afford the high differential pay for printers and journalists working Sundays.

Newsmen and typographers, to whom Sunday pay had become an essential part of the family budget, replied by calling a series of strikes.

In addition to today's wide strike, there will be a 24-hour selective strike tomorrow against those newspapers which canceled Monday editions—meaning everyone except the Communist and sports sheets.

Prepared for Elections in '73

French Reds, Socialists Adopt Joint Program

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 27 (IHT).—The French Communist and Socialist parties today unveiled a joint election platform featuring a calculated moderation that is designed to bring them their first election victory over the Gaullists next spring.

The platform, rearbed at dawn this morning, contains several Communist concessions obviously aimed at attracting the center-left vote that in recent elections has gone to the majority.

The most important is that, for the first time, the PCF agrees to respect democratic election procedure and allow itself to be voted out of power.

"For the first time in their history," PCF leader Georges Marchais said today, "Socialists and Communists have drawn up together a complete and concrete government program which clears the way to a socialist society."

Gaullists Attack

As expected, the program was immediately attacked by the UDR, the Gaullist party, as a "purely tactical electoral agreement which poorly hides the profound divergences between the two parties, notably on European policy."

Nevertheless, the program was characterized by experienced commentators here as being considerably more advanced than any past cooperation between the two parties, including their 1934 pact, the 1936 Popular Front and the 1965 and 1967 election agreements.

In foreign policy, the program stays vague enough to paper over past differences. Still, it has an almost Gaullist ring as when the two parties urge independence from the two military blocs and call for a Common Market consistent with national independence. The PCF, like the Soviet Union, has come a long way from the days it urged breaking up the Common Market.

Georges Marchais

In military policy, they would abolish the *force de frappe*, end nuclear testing and sign the test-ban and non-proliferation treaties, which France has not signed.

Cynicism Expected

The program, while impressive in light of past differences, is bound to be greeted with cynicism by the government. Past relations between Communists and Socialists have been uneasy, with each suspecting the other of being a willing fiancée but destined to be an unfaithful bride.

To counteract this, both Mr. Marchais and Socialist party leader François Mitterrand accented the detailed nature of today's program. The two parties, for example, agree on nationalization of 13 of the country's largest industrial groups, define the relationship between president and parliament and spell out a social program with such measures as a 1,000-franc minimum wage, 40-hour week and 700,000 new apartments a year.

The new alliance will need all the harmony it can get. The present National Assembly counts 377 majority members, compared to only 52 Socialists and 34 Communists.

Counting on Disunity

The left is counting heavily on government disunity and the decline of Gaullism to begin eroding this majority. Informed opinion now believes that Mr. Pompidou is planning a government overhaul for early next month in order to put together a more cohesive government to meet the opposition challenge in the election.

The consensus is that Mr. Pompidou plans to give the government a more conservative and Gaullist flavor, which could mean changes affecting anybody from the lowest minister of state to Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, both basically unpopular with traditional Gaullist politicians.

Hillenbrand Takes Post

BONN, June 27 (UPI).—Martin J. Hillenbrand, new U.S. ambassador to West Germany, presented his credentials to President Gustav Heinemann today. Mr. Hillenbrand, who speaks fluent German, arrived in Bonn to assume his post last Friday. He succeeds Kenneth Rush, now assistant secretary of defense.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, June 28, 1972

Arms and the Terrorists

The tide of illicit armaments and explosives for sale throughout the world to any terrorist or fanatic is becoming a genuine menace. It is particularly difficult to control in Europe, where smuggling is relatively easy and one country's gun control laws can be undermined by its neighbor's laxity. In one of the more bizarre alliances of current politics, President Qadhafi of Libya claims to have supplied the Irish Republican Army with guns. On present evidence, that claim can neither be proved nor disproved. Perhaps the real point of the episode is that automatic weapons are now so sufficiently available in Europe that no Irish terrorist need depend on North Africa for supplies.

* * *

Most of the small arms now in commerce among illegal dealers can, regrettably, be traced back to one or another of the great power blocs. In Northern Ireland, the IRA is well equipped with, chiefly, British and American weapons. At Lydda Airport, in Israel, the Japanese assassins had Czech submachine guns.

Although current terrorism in Europe has been far more limited than in Ireland or in the Middle East, there has been enough of it to make law and order a very sensitive political issue. After the most extensive manhunt in their postwar history, the West Germans have succeeded in arresting the leaders of the small but spectacular Baader-Meinhof group, a band of well-armed political radicals who, for two years, pursued a wild campaign of explosions and robberies. The anarchist with a bomb is not currently considered a joke in West Germany. In Italy, police have been carrying out an *unprecedented series of raids on political* movements of the far right and left, seizing a remarkable array of armaments. In addition to machine guns and submachine guns, the inventory runs to thousands of rifles and pistols, and tons of explosives. Most of the weapons are of obvious military design.

Some European countries have been permitting the open sale of semi-automatic weapons under the fiction that they are sporting arms. Some arms factories sell only to governments but avoid the questions of whether, or to whom, those governments might resell the goods. As for bombs, modern explosives are easy to manufacture and they are sufficiently widely used in industry that they are very easily obtained.

* * *

The current market in contraband military armaments has a good deal in common with the traffic in drugs. For many years, a few governments covertly encouraged the distribution of drugs, and many tacitly tolerated it. There is always a certain profit, political or otherwise, to be extracted from the vices of other people who live in other places. But suddenly over the past decade the use of drugs spread vastly and the danger began to compel governments to undertake serious enforcement.

Even very vigorous policing probably cannot entirely stop the illegal traffic in military weapons, for a great many are already in circulation. But policing can make it much harder and more expensive to find them. It would be ironic if, when nations could agree on controlling nuclear missiles, they could not cooperate to disarm terrorists. For guns, as for drugs, control begins with the manufacturers. In the case of guns, the *manufacturers are well known.*

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Shaky Start in Italy

It would be hard to exaggerate the difficulties ahead for Premier Giulio Andreotti as he launches Italy's 34th government since the fall of Fascism and the first in a decade to exclude the Socialist party. The difficulties begin in Mr. Andreotti's own Christian Democratic ranks: Aldo Moro, former premier and foreign minister, and Carlo Donat-Cattin, former labor minister, refused to join the new cabinet because of the Socialist exclusion.

The tiny but respected Republican party has also declined cabinet posts, though it promises to back the government in parliament. At best, Mr. Andreotti can command majorities of four in a Senate of 322 and 17 in a Chamber of 630—far from workable margins in a volatile legislature. Angered by their exclusion, though they have themselves mostly to blame, the Socialists seem certain to fall back into their old alliance with the Communists to provide powerful opposition from the left.

This was a gamble Mr. Andreotti decided to take in abandoning the center-left formula for a middle-road coalition to include the right-of-center liberals for the first time since 1957. But the liberals lost heavily to the neo-Fascists in the May elections and cannot be a very strong coalition partner.

As Mr. Andreotti himself declared, his government faces a "double emergency—economic and political." It must try to restore the faith of Italians in democratic government after a long period of drift, indecision and crisis. On the economic front, it was symbolic of his troubles that Mr. Andreotti's government was sworn in during a virtual news blackout from a strike that affected all but Communist newspapers and sports journals.

The real economic testing will come in the fall when contracts expire for about a fifth of Italy's labor force. Union leaders have hinted at a revival of the "hot autumn" of 1969, when strikes paralyzed the country and braked the economy for many weeks.

Formation of the new government formally ends the constitutional crisis; the real crisis in Italy remains to be dealt with.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Floating the Pound

As long as Western countries will use, for international exchanges, a national non-convertible currency, every incident will have the risk of creating repercussions on the entire monetary system. Since last August, it has been demonstrated that monetary crises do not give birth to economic crises; international trade goes on. The sky has not fallen on our heads, and 1972 does not resemble 1929.

But the same question is posed as in May, 1971, and in August, 1971. Are Europeans able to translate their statements on European monetary union into acts? Can Europeans agree on a relative stability of European monetary relations, even if they have to accept a general flotation of their currencies?

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

* * *

The fate of the dollar depends on the Europeans' ability to resist speculation. It is now certain that Washington's agreements are obsolete. The dollar will undergo other crises during the future presidential mandate.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

Italy Has a Government

Mr. Andreotti has succeeded in forming Italy's first majority government since February on the basis of the country's first premature elections since the war. In doing so he has shown in full measure the skill and sureness of touch of which, at the age of 53, he has given repeated proof during his long political career in and out of office. The task that confronts him will tax his energy and capabilities to the full.

Italy is suffering as much as Britain from excessive wage demands, strikes and the resulting inflation—with the result that the lira, too, is under pressure.

The social tensions now endemic in all Western countries are exacerbated by the impact of the still, despite all efforts, largely backward South on the industrial North. The "economic miracle" is threatening to go sour. The West's largest Communist party, with even more extreme left groups, naturally exploits all these problems, producing violence and a right-wing backlash. But the prospects, though difficult, are now much improved.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Vatican on Mideast Violence

One must not forget the grave question of the Palestinian refugees, the real victims of the conflict that has lacerated the Middle East for so many years. On the other hand, one cannot forget that Lebanon is involved in a constant effort to progress in freedom and democracy, conditions which, if they are accompanied by certain disadvantages, represent the solid guarantee of the country's orientation toward peace.

The vote of the Christian and human conscience is that the chain of violence be interrupted and that honest negotiations take place to restore to the Middle East order founded on justice, that can lead peoples and countries once again to positive action for progress and the consolidation of peace in the world.

—From L'Osservatore Romano (Rome).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

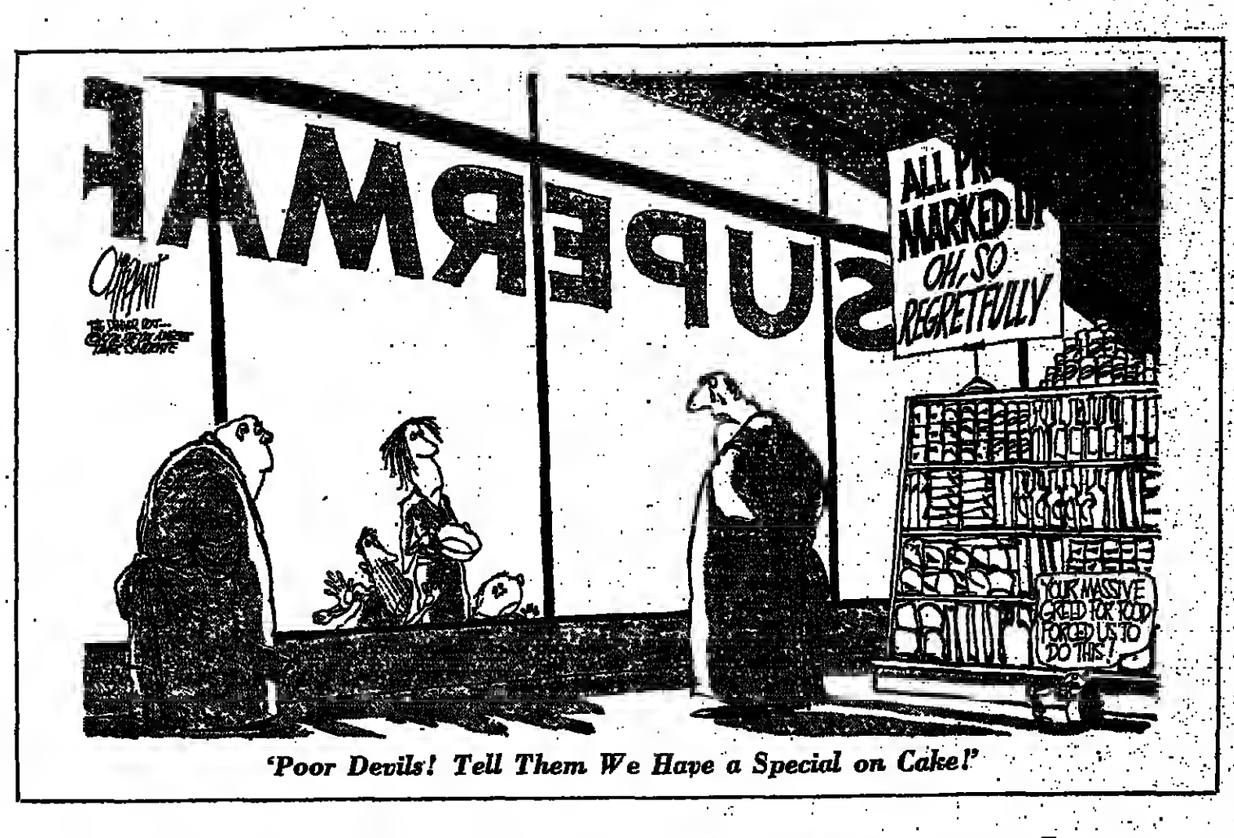
June 28, 1897

NEW YORK—It has been reliably reported that Colonel Charles H. Jones has sold his interest in the "Post-Dispatch" of St. Louis to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer for $100,000, and that he intends to definitely retire on Monday next. His retirement and the sale bring to an end a long journalistic war between the two men that dates back to February of 1895. The two men have been to court many times and this arrangement seems to settle the issue for good.

Fifty Years Ago

June 28, 1922

NEW YORK—It may be a mere coincidence, but Babe Ruth found his batting eye yesterday and at the same time the Yankees found theirs, and won over the Boston Red Sox by a score of 6 to 4. Babe's homer, his 7th of the season, was a long time coming, and the fans had about given up hope when, with two men on in the fifth frame, the Babe really laced into one and sent it soaring into his pet place in the far right field stands for a magnificent home run.



'Poor Devils! Tell Them We Have a Special on Cake!'

The European Mini-Crisis Expands

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Europe was startled by a *mini-crisis this month* when French President Pompidou unexpectedly threatened to call off an October summit meeting of the six Common Market members and the four who hoped to join—unless it was agreed to move that expanded organization's political secretariat from Brussels to Paris.

There was sudden talk of a resurrection of De Gaulle's tough methodology and speculation about what the general's successor was trying to accomplish, above all since it was he who had proposed the summit in the first place.

Some diplomats began to wonder privately whether Pompidou was becoming tinged with "anti-Europeanism" in order to strengthen his political position back home—although this is not convincingly logical.

Currency Tremors

But now in the wake of currency tremors started off by Britain, the mini-crisis has suddenly maximized and all Europe shivers. France's president is certainly a genuine "European," although he is also a genuine Gaullist, if milder than the general. But he doesn't want to shed a vestige of France's national right to make its own foreign policy, eager as he is to build a more efficient economic, financial and agricultural structure for "Europe."

Pompidou is the only chief of state among the Ten who acts, in fact, as his own foreign minister and initiates major decisions. Clearly he therefore deems it convenient to have the political secretariat where he can keep a personal eye on it, and not in Brussels where, anyway, he suspects that the influence of a friendly but dominating United States is too strong.

Perhaps because Belgium's capital is the city directly affected by his attitude, Pompidou took pains to address his bluntest remarks on this issue to Belgian Premier Eyskens when the latter was his guest at an Elysée luncheon. Equal pains were taken to advertise his views.

Gaullist Quirk

Possibly a fillip was given to the event by the fact that neither Pompidou nor De Gaulle ever entertained for Belgium the same kind of respect as a nation they accorded for example, to Holland or Denmark. This is a Gaullist quirk.

The timing was possibly linked to the new U.S. diplomacy and its flamboyant negotiations with Moscow and Peking. A vague suspicion has grown in Europe but especially among French Gaullists that the great powers may be conjuring up forces that could ultimately impinge on Europe's future.

To some extent this is also related to Britain's impending formal entry into the Common Market. The old Gaullist suspicion was that London would come in as Washington's "Trojan horse," although Pompidou himself long since dropped that idea. Indeed, in many respects, the British and French have similar thoughts about the importance of maintaining national political entities inside a European community.

However, Pompidou has certain other views that differ from those of his European partners. He is supersensitive about the influence of the American dollar and worried that readjustment of its international rates last August has not yet insured the world against a damaging trade war. He would like to produce a European identity in the monetary field in order to strengthen his policy on this issue. This thought is now being severely tested by the currency crisis.

Where It Counts

The French president wants the expanding "Europe" to be strong where he thinks it counts, on financial and economic matters, but not intrusive in national affairs—although the two notions appear incompatible. Moreover, these factors are mirrored in French politics where Pompidou's position was somewhat weakened by an inconclusive referendum.

He seemingly hopes to strengthen Europe and France's role inside it but not to intrude as much as his predecessor in distant affairs such as those of Canada. He insists on maintaining France's monetary influence, while remembering that Europe now possesses nearly half the world's gold—a venerated symbol here. And he wants to develop France into Europe's greatest *military-industrial base, using* exports of arms to finance research and development. This has encountered American displeasure, for example in Spain.

All the factors affect the current strain in Europe produced by money problems and preceded by the Brussels-versus-Paris question. The probability is that during the course of the next few weeks a compromise on all issues will be worked out. Pompidou hasn't the slightest intention to wreck the European dream. And if the October summit meeting is postponed, no one will weep. Hard money is what counts.

McGovern's Israel Switch

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—A confidential memorandum from his *New York supporters* dated May 16 strongly advised Sen. George McGovern to promote a radical new U.S. arms plan for Israel under which the U.S. "should furnish, not sell, the most advanced jet fighters and all other military equipment necessary" to the "defense" of Israel.

The United States should "not concern ourselves with profits" in keeping Israel's military power supreme, the memorandum advised. Moreover, Israel should have the right to use the aircraft "in any way necessary . . . to guarantee the maintenance of the balance of power in the area," not just for "defense" of Israel.

In drastically revising his Mideast policy, McGovern has not accepted this proposal for the outright gift of U.S. Phantom jets or any other military equipment to Israel. But the mere fact that such a far-reaching proposal should come to him—drafted by pro-McGovern Democrats in New York—indicates the depth of worry within the McGovern camp over the Jewish vote next November.

Moreover, the sharp changes that he has made in his Middle East policy raise broader questions about McGovern as a presidential nominee. He is no ideologue. Thus, he could presumably change his ideological suit of clothes as easily on other issues. But the shift to a pro-Israeli position was scarcely obnoxious to the *vast majority* of his ardent cadres. The bigger question: Would they be as tolerant of equally sweeping changes by McGovern on defense, Vietnam or party reform?

The extent of McGovern's switch on Israel can be documented. After the Six-Day War of 1967, McGovern took an even-handed position that was politically courageous for any liberal Democrat. He called for withdrawal of Israel from all but "insubstantial" portions of the territory seized by Israel in 1967, a position that coincided with the Mideast settlement plan drawn up by Secretary of State William P. Rogers that was anathema to Israel.

As late as March 2, 1971, two months after he announced his presidential candidacy, McGovern suggested that one solution for the inflammatory issue of Jerusalem, half of which belonged to Jordan before the 1967 war, was to "internationalize" the city. He also advocated Israeli-Arab negotiations either directly or "through intermediaries."

Those positions have now been jettisoned in favor of a new *McGovern policy on the Middle* East that generally comports with political positions inside the Israeli government and the vast majority of the Democratic party.

Thus, in Los Angeles on May 28, McGovern did an about-face. He charged the Rogers plan attempted to "impose" a settlement on Israel.

On Jerusalem, he suddenly demanded outright U.S. recognition of the Holy City as Israel's capital, even though it is regarded as *sacrosanct by all Moslems.* The United States, he said, should move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem—a symbolic act that every President since Harry Truman has refused to make. This followed the secret *May 16 memorandum proposal* that McGovern declare that "Jerusalem is the legitimate, historic capital of the Jewish people."

Reversing his call for indirect negotiations between Israel and the Arab states, McGovern demanded that the Arabs engage in "direct negotiations, without pre-conditions." Again, this follows the May 16 recommendation that "there must be direct negotiations between the concerned parties." More important, McGovern on May 28 used the phrase "temporary borders" to describe the prewar boundaries between Israel and her Arab neighbors. Those "temporary borders," he said, must be moved—a sweeping change from "insubstantial alterations."

Despite that speech in a San Fernando Valley synagogue just before the California Democratic primary, McGovern lost badly in the heavy Jewish vote of Los Angeles County. Thus, his work is *cut out to stop the drain* to President Nixon that followed the President's own turnabout last December when he made a deal with Israel guaranteeing F-4 Phantoms at least through 1973.

Whether these policy shifts will have the desired effect on the critical Jewish vote is uncertain. At the root of the American Jewish community's concern over McGovern are his positions on defense and foreign policy generally.

But at least the dramatic switch in McGovern's Middle East policies sharply underlines one political fact encouraging to non-McGovern Democrats: Instead of clinging to politically dangerous positions, he has demonstrated here a willingness for major ideological change. Just how far that change will go in other areas depends on the rigidity of his followers.

The Peace Prospects For Vietnam

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—In a truly extraordinary feat of diplomacy, President Nixon has brought to bear on behalf of peace in Vietnam the joint efforts of Russia, China and this country. Hanoi has been obviously impressed, and there is now under way there a reconsideration of policy in a leadership situation made fluid by the apparent illness of Premier Pham Van Dong.

But while a settlement is still a possibility, the issue is not solely or even mainly up to Hanoi. The United States will miss the brass ring again unless Washington comes off the heady euphoria engendered by the latest military developments.

Behind the recent burst of diplomatic activity there is the offer made in the President's speech of May 8. That offer called on the other side to accept an internationally supervised cease-fire, and to release American prisoners of war.

Complete Pullout

In return, this country would agree to a "complete withdrawal of all American forces within four months." That withdrawal seemed to include a permanent cessation of all air and naval activities by American forces.

At the time, the other side was moving forward in the full flush of their spring offensive. In a one-on-one situation with the Americans out, it seemed certain that the Communists could crush the Saigon regime. The offer seemed to many of us what I called a "fig-leaf for defeat."

Not surprisingly the North Vietnamese were visibly intrigued. I myself was questioned intensively about the "fig-leaf for defeat" concept early in June by the chief negotiator in Paris, Le Duc Tho.

During the President's visit to Moscow at the end of May, the Russians also posed intensive questions about both the political and military features of the offer. On the basis of the American answer, the Russians agreed to send President Nikolai Podgorny to Hanoi. Presumably, Mr. Podgorny's mission was to persuade the North Vietnamese to take the offer seriously.

The May 8 offer was also the *centerpiece of the recent visit* to China by the President's chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger. The Chinese showed some obvious suspicion of the May 8 proposals, particularly about their implications for a continuing American military presence. But the Chinese expressed no support for the notion, dear to Hanoi, that there had to be a major change of government in South Vietnam as a price for peace. So it seems likely that the Chinese will now join the Russians in urging the North Vietnamese to reconsider their position in the light of the May 8 offer.

In fact, it is evident that such a reconsideration is in the works. Xuan Thuy, the ambassador who normally heads Hanoi's delegation to the Paris talks, has said a reassessment was under way. The return from Paris to Hanoi of Le Duc Tho, who had been scheduled to visit Bulgaria, confirms that statement.

The outcome of the rethinking remains very much in doubt. One special reason is uncertainty about Pham Van Dong, the prime minister, who was conspicuously absent from the recent talks with Russian President Podgorny. The belief in Washington is that Pham Van Dong is critically ill, and that a general leadership realignment may be under way.

But one point is very clear. The recent expressions of interest by Moscow, Peking and Hanoi all rest on the assumption that Washington is seeking a way out of the war—a veil to cover a less than brilliant exit. There is no sign in Moscow, or Peking, or Hanoi that the Communists are giving up.

Radio Hanoi, in particular, is full of defiant references to the spirit of Ho Chi Minh, who was a close associate of Pham Van Dong, and the need for fighting protracted warfare. In one typical comment, the Minister of Transportation, Pham Trong Tue, scored the latest American bombings as an indication that President Nixon was in a "defeated, passive and declining position."

What this means to me is that peace is mainly up to Washington. If the Nixon administration is finally prepared to accept the fact that *it cannot win, if it* is ready to make significant concessions to the other side, then a settlement is possible.

But so far I see no signs beyond the hints in the May 8 offer. On the contrary, peace now seems to me unlikely because the bombing and the mining and the gains on the ground have imbued Washington once again with what one military man here called "the sweet smell of success."

Letters

Dodd and Guns

Thirteen months after Sen. Dodd's death, columnist Jack Anderson, who became known chiefly through slinging mud at him, comes once more into print on the same subject (IHT, June 24-25).

It is immaterial if Sen. Dodd carried a gun and intended suicide. Personally I do not believe it for a moment. He was a fighter, but hated guns and all through his Senate terms fought for gun-control laws.

Mr. Anderson must either be short of material or else his hatred for Sen. Dodd must be very great indeed that he pursue him beyond the grave.

SAMUEL B. MORSE.

Paris.

'Aiding' the Enemy

Joseph Kraft writes (IHT, June 26) that "On Vietnam the White House often implies—and occasionally says flatly—that those who disagree with the President are helping the enemy." Perhaps Mr. Kraft is not aware of the editorial-page article in the June 20 issue of the London Daily Telegraph by Ian Ward, a man who has been covering Vietnam on and off for his paper for the last seven years.

Writing from Saigon, Ward says, "Never has distortion by the press reached such limits," and concludes: "As a result, the Western press in Vietnam has become the most powerful weapon in Hanoi's arsenal."

How does Mr. Kraft explain that a colleague of his, with long experience in Vietnam and presently in Saigon, agrees with the White House's critique of the press?

PETER SHALIK.

Brussels.

Nixon's Image

The U.S. government is supposed to contain Communism in *Asia as well as elsewhere in the* world. Yet how is it that Mr. Nixon is now trying so hard to establish friendly relationships with two Communist countries? I am aware that he is attempting to improve his image at home and abroad, basically to insure his re-election and also to improve our trade. Would his image not have been brighter by now, if he got out of Indochina two years ago, preventing all the destruction, casualties, bloodshed and sufferings?

IRENE MARTIN.

Montreux, Switzerland.

'Passionate Fling'

The Washington Post editorial on Edmund Wilson (IHT, June 16) was intended, rightly, to be laudatory, but why should Wilson's "passionate fling with Soviet Communism" in the past be termed an "aberration," which Webster defines as "unsoundness or disorder of the mind"?

AL HIX.

Ibiza, Spain.

Air War Control

A former key White House aide, questioned by Seymour M. Hersh (IHT, June 20) about Nixon's air war, believed that "LBJ had more command and control over the military" than his successor has.

Or would it be just a higher moral standard and therefore, where Vietnam was concerned, a *greater need to deceive himself?* Consider the kind and degree of Washington's control over interdiction bombing during 1966. According to Ralph Stavins (in "Washington Plans an Aggressive War," New York: Vintage Books, *1971, pp. 185-187):*

"Washington controlled the quantity of interdiction bombings by granting the field authority for a fixed number of sorties. Requests for sorties came to Washington from the 7th Air Force and the 7th Fleet, and these requests were fully complied with: not once did Washington cut down the sortie rate. The field always flew the exact number of sorties that had been requested by it and authorized by Washington, because the following year's budget for the armed services was to a large extent determined by the number of sorties flown . . ."

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

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VIENNA

Plenty of Winter

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VIENNA (IHT). The German-speaking theater is the most stable in the world. It gave plays to Ibsen, Strindberg, and Heijermans when those were scorned in their home-... Albee's "Zoo Story," which ...ed his reputation, had its ...ere in Berlin as did W. ...set Maugham's very first ...and Henry Miller's only play, "Just Wild About Harry," ...h Miller may have proven ...cient dramatist.

...h Germany and Berlin it-...vided, a cultural decentrali-... has occurred. Munich and ...urg have assumed status as ... towns, but the mainspring ...heatrical activity is no... the border in Vienna. The ...ultra conservative Austrian ... is the center of the ...n language stage today.

...the moment an interna-...festival is being conducted ...nna. Two Indian classic ... groups are among the ... companies and the Gorki ...r from Leningrad has come ...y (in Russian) a repertory ...osed of Shakespeare's ... IV," Gorki's "Smug Citi-...and Rachmanov's "Stormy ...ge" (based on the Soviet ...altic Deputy"). The Teatro ... of Catania is giving ...ello in Italian. In English, ...s the Young Vic of Lon-... Ben Jenson's "Alchemist" ...he opera troupe of New ... La MuMu in Yeats's "The ...Jealousy of Emer," pre-... last season in Paris at ...eux-Colombier.

... foreign play—in German ...tion—is a welcome attrac-...ad the favorite playwright ... abroad is Harold Pinter. ... well served in Vienna.

... latest "Old Times" has ...justly making the rounds ...ppears to be inescapable ...r one goes. Unveiled at ...ndon Aldwych last sum-... has since been seen in ...and in New York to some ... praise but to mixed and ...resentful audience reaction. ...labeled a play of his, "Still ... "Old Times"—here "Alte ...it"—is static life. It pictures ...nflict of a husband and ...ben a girl friend of the ... comes to visit in a lonely ... house. The visitor's ...e stirs memories of ...r and happier days and ...ddle-aged trio explore the ... There are long and grave ... between many of the ... the general impression in ... of solemn pauses inter-...rupted now and again by ...snatches of dialogues.

Barbara Pflaum.

Annemarie Düringer, Erika Pluhar, Maximilian Schell in Pinter's "Old Times."

In the London production—imitated in both Paris and New York—the gaps between the exchanges were interminable. The director of the original, Peter Hall, has remedied this error to some degree in the Viennese edition, quickening the pace in so far as is possible.

The character delineation is vague and spineless and the text has no discernible core. At the Akademietheater, the resourceful actors rush to the rescue to impose some distinct outline on their roles. Maximilian Shell as the bedevilled 40-year-old clears the fog with a forceful performance. Annemarie Düringer is the enigmatic wife who wins back her mate from the another woman and Erika Pluhar, the disturbing house-guest. They both light their parts with a sense of urgency. The set of the cheerless country home is a reproduction of the Aldwych decor and is as stark and sparse as the play itself.

Pinter is further represented by a shorter piece, "The Lover" (Der Liebhaber), which Ingrid Andree and Boy Gobert of Hamburg's Thalia Theater are enacting at the Theater an der Wien, a charming 18th-century playhouse, renowned as a temple of music. Mozart's "Magic Flute" had its initial presentation here in the 1790s. It was the site of the world premieres, in more recent times, of Lehar's "Merry Widow," Oscar Straus's "Waltz Dream" and Kreisler's "Sissi." The Theater an der Wien has abandoned musicals for the duration of the festival (though it will return to light opera and operetta next season). Instead of beguiling melodies in waltz time, translated Anglo-Saxon recriminations make loud the night.

"Der Liebhaber" is a comic sketch in which another restless married couple seek to rekindle the embers by playing at adultery, the husband pretending to be the wife's lover and the wife pretending to be the husband's mistress. Basically it is a study of impotency, which may be the theme of the inscrutable "Old Times" as well. Its melancholy game of amorous makebelieve is toned up with mild doses of humor so that it has more vigor and color than the ghostly, longer play. The Lunt-like team from Hamburg manipulate it expertly, but one wishes they were doing Molnar's witty comedy, "The Guardsman," instead.

As an encore Ingrid Andree and Boy Gobert impersonate the senile wedded pair of another playlet from English, "Too Bad About Fred" by James Saunders, caricaturing all the aches and lapses of memory that old age is heir to. A goodish evening.

The stately Burgtheater exudes permanent international goodwill by retaining Calderón, Shakespeare and Molière in its repertory. Two English classics—"The Comedy of Errors" and Marlowe's "Edward II" are being honored with new stagings as is the official Austrian poet of the 19th century Franz Grillparzer, with another production of his historic tragedy, "Ein Treuer Diener Seines Herrn." Modern drama makes appearance on the Burg boards with the revivals of two plays from the 1930s. Carl Zuckmayer's "Der Hauptmann von Köpenick," a bitter satire of Prussian militarism and a recent hit in London with Paul Scofield, and Julius Hay's "Haben," a grim account of the murder of peasants by their avaricious wives along the Hungarian border.

The Akademietheater, in addition to "Old Times," is offering two other plays translated from English: "Der Menschenfreund," an adaptation of Christopher Hampton's comedy-drama about a university professor and the troubles his generosity brings him; and Arthur Miller's first try, "All My Sons," now a bit threadbare. To avoid an all-English program and as a concession to Alt Wien the Akademie is also reviving a Nestroy Viennese dialect farce—with folk music—"Unterhoffen."

PORTUGAL

An Exclusive Look at the Algarve Coast

By Hebe Dorsey

FARO, Portugal, June 27 (IHT).—An assortment of European nobility, pretty girls, bankers and businessmen flew to the Algarve coast last weekend to take a look at a new residential-development in Portugal, the Quinta do Lago.

The trip and the string of parties had a serious purpose: to get the smart set's approval of an exclusive, international club on what is hoped will become the new Riviera.

The mastermind is André Jordan, an energetic and engaging Brazilian of Polish descent whose father had real estate interests in Portugal. Mr. Jordan, whose experience includes two years with Levitt and Sons, came to Portugal after his father's death and liked it so well he settled here.

He is a shrewd enough businessman to have seen the Algarve tourist potential but he did not want the lovely coast inundated by mass tourism. Since the opening of an international airport at Faro in 1965, the region has had a solid if still-silent boom.

Tourists

The southernmost province of Portugal, with 100 miles of Caribbean-type beaches, the Algarve has been attracting an increasing number of tourists, mainly British and Germans. It has five four-star hotels, three major golf courses and more hotels (including Holiday Inn) are going up. With property prices soaring, the idea of Quinta do Lago developers is to save a section of this beautiful area.

This is where Mr. Jordan comes in: "I found that in most travel organizations, people became numbers. I thought the real thing would be to give people not just service but individual attention. I know it is more work and trouble but it's also more satisfying and I believe it's better business."

Somehow, people here think that the project will not spoil the village atmosphere. Quinta do Lago, located on 850 acres of pine-covered grounds five miles from Faro, breaks down into two parts: a real estate development and an international club, the Clube da Quinta. The club, of which many of the people in the party were founding members, hopes to attract 2,500 members to a community variously described as a non-hotel, a super-Club Méditerranée and, architecturally, a cross between Disneyland and the Acropolis.

From left, Viscount Paul de Rosière, Mrs. André Jordan, Harriet de Rosière, Mr. Jordan, Duchesse d'Uzès at weekend party to introduce new Algarve club and resort.

Among those inspecting the project this weekend were such jet set leaders as the Duchess d'Uzès, Count and Countess Cahen d'Anvers. Here too were Mr. and Mrs. André Wertheimer. He is business manager of Previews, Europe; his firm, he said, might handle the sales for France and the United States.

Hosts at the parties were Viscount and Viscountess Paul de Rosière. The weekend started with an informal picnic on the beach with professional water skiers performing by torch light.

The next night, the black-tie dinner included local bigwigs—former Portuguese ambassador to the United States Vasco Vieira Garin, beer baron Mario Vinhos, land owner Marques de Santa Iria, who claims he makes the best olive oil in the country and Fitzwilliam Sargent jr. descendant of the famous painter who owns a villa (but no Sargents) nearby.

One of the most interesting characters around was Joe Leombrune, an American photographer, who came to the Algarve 12 years ago on a job. He liked it so well that he turned his back on $150,000 worth of assignments and a studio in New York to settle here. He bought a house and a boutique in San Carvoeiro and has become a sort of local Pied Piper. The local kids love him. He underwrites scholarships for deserving students and organizes Christmas parties for all the children in the area.

The club, headed by Paul de Rosière, will take 2,500 members owning 250 apartments (each worth $60,000) on a co-op basis. Each buyer will have the right to spend a month a year in the apartment at any given time, but summer shares are obviously more expensive than winter shares ($6,000 as against $4,000). For that amount, plus yearly maintenance fees on the order of $250, the members will have a club house, service, a 27-hole golf course, riding, sailing, water-skiing, tennis and shooting facilities.

"A group of us, including two Portuguese banks and our contractor put up our initial capital: $1.3 million," Mr. Jordan said.

"Then, we arranged long-term financing with a group of four Portuguese and one Swiss bank."

The first phase of the project involves $6 million. The club itself will be worth $7 million.

Mr. Jordan hopes the apartments will be ready within a couple of years. He says "Our problem is not selling this coast. It's already overbooked.

"It's been proved that resorts develop in widening circles. So let's say it started with the South of France, then went to Spain and now it's hitting us. The next place should be Morocco."

So, There Is a Difference!

JERUSALEM, June 27 (Reuters).—The Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, waited in vain for 29 years for two rare Syrian bears to have offspring. Finally they gave the bears to the biblical zoo here, which discovered both were female. Now the aging animals are to undergo hormone therapy before being mated with two male bears.

On the Arts Agenda

"Meetings 1972," a festival of contemporary art, taking place in Pamplona through July 3, has a vast program that includes modern and traditional Basque art, large-scale audio-visual spectacles, electro-acoustical research programs, music ranging from works of Tomas Luis de Victoria (16th century) to recent ones by John Cage and David Tudor. Events take place in the 17th-century citadel as well as in several temporary structures—one of them an inflatable cupola of 15,000 square meters of plastic devised by a young Spanish architect, J.M. Prada Poole, which is expected to be in place June 29. All events are open to the public without charge.

* * *

Anja Silja will sing the title role in Lehar's "The Merry Widow" in the Frankfurt Opera's final new production of the season, staged by Otto Schenk and conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi. Filippo Sanjust will design the production and John Neumeier is responsible for the choreography. The cast for the first performance July 5 includes Harald Serafin as Danilo, June Card as Valencienne and Stanley Kolk as Camille. The Frankfurt opera season ends July 16.

* * *

The fourth summer season of daily concerts in the Orangerie of the Château of Sceaux, south of Paris, begins June 29 and runs to Sept. 19. The opening event is a Bach-Mozart concert by the Laetitia Musica ensemble, and during July some of the artists scheduled are the Percussions de Strasbourg, the Bulgarian Quartet, the Rouvier-Kantorow-Muller Trio, the Ohio Youth Choir (July 17), and Memphis Slim and Michel Denis (July 26-29). Detailed programs can be obtained from Durand, 4 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, and SMES, Château de Sceaux, 92 Sceaux.

* * *

An exhibition of Persian and Oriental carpets will open July 1 in the medieval guard rooms in Conches, 18 kilometers southwest of Evreux. The exhibition is organized by the Saint-Jacques Gallery and sponsored by the Maison d'Iran, Paris.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
76⅞	64¼	AbbtLb 1.10	100	77¾	78⅛	77	77⅞	+⅞
82¾	41½	ACF Ind 2.40	55	43¾	43⅞	43¼	43½	— ⅛
16¾	12½	AcmeClev .80	17	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	
47⅞	32¼	Acme Mkt 2b	46	32½	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	12⅞	AdmsE 1.07e	57	12⅞	12	12¾	13	+ ⅛
13⅞	8½	Ad Millis .20	26	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
44½	33½	Address .60	75	42	42	41½	41½	— ¼
27	17⅞	Admiral	48	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
67⅞	58	AetnaLfe 1.68	339	58⅞	59⅛	58⅝	58½	— ⅛
56	49⅞	AetnaLf pf 2	1	53½	53½	53½	53½	
17	7⅞	Aguirre Co	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	10⅝	Aileen Inc	55	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
72	53½	Air Prod .20b	15	70⅞	71½	70⅞	71⅛	+ ¾
23⅝	16	Airco .80a	26	18⅝	18⅝	16⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	AJ Industries	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
35½	25⅛	Akzona 1e	36	29⅛	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ¼
18	15½	Ala Gas 1.10	29	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
107½	102	AlaP pf8.20	z20	104	104	104	104	— ½
84⅛	19½	Alaska Inters	372	46⅛	46⅛	44¾	45	— ⅞
27¼	20½	AlbertoC .32	115	26⅛	27⅛	25⅞	27⅛	+ 1¼
15	11⅞	Albertsns .36	21	12	13	12⅛	12⅛	
22⅞	17⅝	AlcanAlu .80	41	22½	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	+ ½
18⅝	11¼	AlcoStand .34	72	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
66⅛	49¼	Alcon Lab .36	25	61½	62½	61½	62½	+ 1¼
22¾	12¼	Alexndrs .30e	87	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
14⅞	11⅛	AllALfe .24e	19	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Alleg Cp .20e	22	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
28⅞	18⅝	AllegLud'm 1	17	26¼	25¼	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
40½	38	AllegLud pf 2	12	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅞
23⅝	20½	AllegPw 1.40	118	21	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
30½	16¾	AllenGp 1.04f	73	24¼	24¼	23⅞	24¼	— ¼
36½	27¼	Allied Ch 1.20	157	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	40⅞	Alld Main .45	4	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
27½	16½	AlldMills .75	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	18½	Allied Pd .68	19	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
56⅝	44	AlliedPd pf 2	5	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
37	30½	AlliedStr 1.40	27	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
58½	54	AlliedStr pf4	z10	57½	57½	57½	57½	
8⅝	4⅞	Allied Super	44	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅝	11½	AllisChal .20e	57	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
17¼	16⅝	AlphaPrt Ind	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
56¼	35⅛	Alcoa 1.80	165	47	49	45⅞	47⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	24½	AmalSug 1.60	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
18¼	12½	AMBAC .50	27	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	21⅞	Amer Es 1.20	21	25½	26	25½	26	+ ½
51¼	41	Am Es pf2.60	4	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
54⅝	40½	AmHess .15r	101	49¼	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ½
119⅝	95⅞	AmeH pf3.50	15	113	113	113	113	— ⅛
46½	25⅛	A AirFilt .40	12	42⅛	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	+ ¼
47⅛	27½	Am Airlin	207	28½	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅞
16¼	12	A Baker .20	44	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
49½	41⅞	ABrnds 2.29	55	46	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	
76½	51¼	AmBdcst 1.20	314	74½	75	74⅛	75	+ ⅝
51½	42¾	AmBldgM .25	11	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
36⅝	27	Am Can 2.20	172	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
28½	24½	A Can pf1.75	16	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	AmCem .29t	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	22⅝	A CenM 2.32e	33	25¼	25⅛	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	21	Am Chain 1	16	21¼	21¼	21½	21½	— ½
34½	21	ACrySug 1.40	13	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	35⅛	A Cyan 1.25	461	35⅛	35½	34½	35	— ⅜
28½	17⅝	Am Distill 1	8	23¼	23¼	23½	23½	
68½	55	A DisTel .40e	66	58	58	57⅛	57¾	
10½	8⅝	ADualV .78e	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13¼	12⅞	ADulV pf.84a	2	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
31⅝	25¼	AmElPw 1.74	309	26½	26½	25⅛	26⅝	

(Continued on Page 10)

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1972

PEC Gives timatum on l Demands

ns of Joint Action alks Break Down

By Richard Homan

NNA, June 27 (WP).—The oil producing nations ened today to disrupt the of petroleum to world s if their demands for a in oil company manage- and profits are not quickly ed.

Organization of Petroleum ting Countries, which ended day ministerial meeting at adquarters here today, ac- the companies, most of based in the United States Western Europe, of stalling negotiations on the meth- participation.

conference felt that the mpanies have had ample o implement the principle icipation and expressed its n over the delay on this a communique said. fore, oil companies con- shall be held responsible y consequences resulting ailure to reach a negotiated ent."

communiqué said the orga- n "is determined to achieve pation," and it warned n case of failure of nego- s, definite concerted action taken by member coun- oncerned (and) supported member countries."

possible "concerted action," ganization source said, be a ban on oil shipments estern markets. Another be pressure in individual es for nationalization of ducing facilities, such as izure earlier this month Western-owned Iraq Petro- o.

communiqué said a meet- ll be held soon "to deter- he concerted action that be taken."

organization, whose 13 nations produce more percent of the world's oil is supporting a move by mber states from the Arab or an initial 20 percent in ownership and man- t of oil production facil-

companies have agreed in , but after four negotiat- tings this year, the two e still far apart on the nt terms.

ompanies had hoped for cation from this week's ce that the oil nations compromise. But, after a progress report from rabian Petroleum Minis- ed Zaki Yamani, who is f negotiator for the Gulf the conference fully en- the demands and pledged ordination" from other nations.

ling to the communiqué, anization "confirmed that ation should be based on e value of the assets, and to consider any other r compensation, consider- fact that petroleum re- belong to the countries." ompanies' position is that ation paid to them for e of ownership they turn the country should take nsideration the value of reserves and the future profits.

CFP to Mediate

NA, June 27 (AP-DJ).— nçaise des Pétroles (CFP) y a role in mediating the of compensations to Iraq m Co. (IPC), following e 1 nationalization, AP- nes learned today.

Middle East director, uroc-Danner, is expected s tomorrow to begin talks he appointed mediator, Pachachi, secretary gener- PEC.

Mr. Pachachi was ap- mediator, the IPC part- jected that it would be for him to be impartial OPEC had already ex- sympathy for the nation-

eot Profit Rises Percent in Year

S, June 27 (AP-DJ).— SA consolidated net ose 6 percent last year, manufacturer reported

ngs were 194.8 million compared with 183.9 mil- 1970. The company a net dividend of 7.80 up from the previous francs.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Firms Eye Bank in Europe

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank and five major Japanese shipbuilders are studying the possibility of establishing a bank in Europe to help finance foreign shipowners' purchases of Japanese ships. The five shipbuilders are Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering, Sasebo Heavy Industries and Nippon Kokan. Bank officials say the group began considering forming the bank, probably in London, because the Japanese government-controlled Export-Import Bank is expected to drastically cut down its funds for export of ships by the 1973 fiscal year. They add that the Japanese group hopes to call on Hambros Bank and William Brandt's Bank, both of London, to join in the proposed venture as they are currently engaged in financing shipbuilders in Europe.

More U.S. Firms in Probe

Three more U.S. food-service companies say they have been subpoenaed for information in the government investigations of the industry that Canteen Corp., a subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., disclosed last week. The three concerns are Servomation, ARA Services, and Macke. Canteen disclosed its subpoenas Friday in the preliminary prospectus of ITT's proposed public sale of 45 percent of its stock. The statement said federal grand juries in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Atlanta are seeking the information, apparently to see if anti-trust laws have been violated.

Lukens Cautious on Profit Outlook

Lukens Steel posted higher earnings for the second quarter and six months ended June 10, but it says the upswing may not carry into the second half. For the second quarter, the company had net income of $1.9 million, up from $850,000 a year earlier. For the six months, net income was $3.1 million, up from $1.6 million for the 1971 first half. Charles L. Huston jr., president, cautions, however, that an anticipated upswing in demand from the company's energy and construction customers has not developed and order receipts for the past 60 days have been below the production rate. He adds that employment costs will increase significantly in the second half.

Railway Files for Reorganization

Citing the devastating effect of hurricane Agnee in New York State, the Erie Lackawanna Railway says it is filing a petition for reorganization under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Lackawanna says the hurricane caused extensive flooding of its main line, with widespread damage and drastic declines in revenue. Gregory W. Maxwell, president and chief executive, says Lackawanna hopes a Section 77 reorganization will permit a recovery of its cash-generating powers and an overall revision of the heavy debt structure.

Norsk Increases Share in Frigg

Norsk Hydro has decided to use its right to increase its share in the Frigg field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea to about one third, spokesmen for the company say. Norsk will be the biggest shareholder of the Petronord group, in which it participates with, among others, the French ELF-Erap group, and will increase its proportional share of other Petronord blocks as well.

Grand Met Raises Forecast

Grand Metropolitan Hotels now expects pretax profit of £29 million for the year ending Sept. 30 compared with an earlier estimate of £27 million. The hotels and catering group issued the forecast as part of its £435 million takeover bid for Watney Mann Ltd. Grand Met now owns around 13.7 percent of the brewery group's share capital.

Europe Tense as Exchanges Brace for Reopening Today

(Continued from Page 1)

concern about taking in more dollars, there is a package of currency controls ready to be promulgated if the situation gets out of hand.

At the outside, the government is expected to announce some new credit measures on Thursday, after the scheduled meeting of the Bundesbank council. Bank president Karl Klasen said yesterday the central bank would move to cut back the liquidity of commercial banks resulting from the recent inflow of speculative funds.

But the widely expressed fear among bankers is that Germany will ultimately be forced into elaborate controls to effectively impede these flows.

One economist predicts that by the end of the year the entire EEC will have adopted the French-Belgian system of a two-tier currency market, whereby central banks intervene to keep their monies within the Washington accord only as it relates to international trade. The rate for all other transactions—investments, tourism, speculation—is free to find its own level.

Also worrisome to some experts is the Luxembourg decision to allow Italy to support the value of the lire, the weakest of the EEC monies, by using dollars. Italy will use dollars in its own operations and will repay its allies for their support only in dollars, instead of with gold, dollars and other foreign exchange in the proportion that these assets make up its total reserves. This temporary exemption from the rules of the two-months old experiment in monetary union will last until Sept. 30.

One expert found "disquieting" the implied recycling of the Bank of Italy's dollar holdings to the Bundesbank and the Bank of France, who have the strongest EEC currencies, and the pressure that could result from the further swelling of their bloated holdings of dollars.

Another expert sees the possibility that in order to keep such recycling to a minimum, Italy's partners will be tempted to intervene more forcefully to keep the value of their money against the dollar within the 4.5 percent maximum spread allowed under the Washington agreement.

Such a maneuver, for example keeping the deutsche mark well below its highest permitted level, would help the lire to stay within the 2.25 percent spread established within the EEC. At the same time, however, this tactic would keep the dollar artificially high and minimize the advantage Washington won for U.S. goods from last year's devaluation, and would slow America's drive to reduce its balance-of-payments deficit.

In Denmark, meanwhile, the government early today opted out of participating in the EEC monetary union, which is not obligatory until it formally joins the community on Jan. 1, and will allow the krone to fluctuate the full 4.5 percent permitted under the Washington agreement.

In a further effort to remove the pressure on the krone, which had required EEC central bank support to hold it within the 2.25 percent spread, the government raised its bank rate to 8 percent. By raising domestic interest rates this way, Denmark hopes to discourage the outflow of capital and draw money in by inducing the nation's exporters to repatriate the earnings abroad as soon as possible and by encouraging importers to delay in paying their overseas bills. The latter moves would help to minimize, albeit artificially, its balance-of-payments deficit as well as the pressure on the krone.

The Swiss action is designed to do the opposite. To stop money from coming into the country and to protect the franc from further rises in value, the government told banks, brokers and other financial institutions that they may no longer invest or arrange investments of foreign capital in Swiss secret securities, foreign Swiss franc issues or mortgages on Swiss real estate. In addition, persons or corporations residing abroad are barred from buying Swiss real estate.

[Brokers said the government decree was not as drastic as initially supposed, Associated Press-Dow Jones reported from Zurich. They said that new foreign bond issues authorized by the National Bank can still be placed in nonresident accounts, nonresidents can subscribe to capital increases in Swiss companies in which they already have shares, and mutual funds with at least 80 percent of their investment abroad can still buy and sell Swiss shares freely.]

Heath Sees Threat

LONDON, June 27 (AP).—The swift movement of huge sums of speculative money from one country to another, shedding one currency for another, threatens the foundations of the world monetary system, Prime Minister Edward Heath said tonight.

"A single currency can in a matter of days be shaken by movements of short-term funds unrelated to its basic strength," Mr. Heath told the European Institute of Business Administration at the Guildhall.

"What was done to the mark last spring, what happened to sterling last week, can be thrown at any currency however sound, whatever its support, and dislodge it from its accepted parity," he said.

Tokyo Sets Controls on Money Mart

TOKYO, June 27 (Reuters).—The Tokyo foreign exchange market will be reopened on Thursday with some tightening of exchange controls, the Finance Ministry said today.

It said it wanted to see how West German and other West European markets fare after they reopen tomorrow.

The ministry said the tightening of exchange controls will not be extensive, but limited to reinforcing the existing restrictions.

The tightening, however, will be required to forestall possible heavy selling of dollars for yen, the ministry said.

Banking sources, enumerating the steps that could be taken, said the reserve requirement on non-resident free yen account might be raised to 50 from the present 25 percent.

They also said the guidelines for Japanese banks borrowings from foreign banks, which were lifted last year, might be restored.

They said, however, it would be difficult to substantially tighten the present very rigorous restrictions on the conversion of dollars into yen.

German Surplus In Trade Balance Narrows in May

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 27 (AP-DJ).—West Germany had a trade surplus of 1.32 billion deutsche marks in May, down from a surplus of 1.35 billion DM in April but up from the 1.23-billion-mark surplus in May 1971, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

During the first five months of the current year, the trade surplus widened to 7.18 billion DM from 5.96 billion marks in the like 1971 period.

May exports totaled 12.49 billion marks, up from 11.7 billion DM in April and from 10.93 billion DM in the like 1971 month.

Imports in May rose to 11.18 billion DM from 10.34 billion marks in April and 9.7 billion DM in May 1971.

Army Missile Award

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP-DJ).—General Dynamics Corp. today received a $47.7 million addition to a previously awarded Army contract for development of the Stinger missile, an improved version of the Redeye heat-seeking weapon.

Grayson Glum On U.S. 2.5% Inflation Goal

Concern for Program Centers on Food Costs

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—Price Commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson jr. said yesterday he still cannot predict that the economic controls program will reach its goal of reducing the rate of inflation to 2.5 percent by the end of the year.

Mr. Grayson said yesterday he is "not confident" that the goal can be reached, but said a review of the commission's program at a special meeting Sunday convinced him that the program is not that far off target. "It's feasible" that the goal will be reached, he said.

He said his major concern for the success of the program centered on rising food prices, especially meat. Yesterday, the President removed all import quotas for meat in an attempt to increase the supply here.

Service Industry Lid

Mr. Grayson, in an informal session with reporters, also said the commission voted last Wednesday to impose a 3 percent lid on price increases by service industries. The regulations will be published in a few weeks, he said, when the staff of the commission completes "detailed" plans for implementing the ceiling.

The commission has been considering such a ceiling for months. It would affect about 5 percent of all service industry firms, and 30 to 40 percent of that sector's sales.

The Cost of Living Council last month exempted from controls nearly all firms with fewer than 60 employees. These firms would not be affected by the new ceiling.

Mr. Grayson conceded that price increases in service industries, such as television repair shops, have been much slower than other sectors of the economy. But, he told the group, "this area has one of the highest potentials" for sudden price surges.

Mr. Grayson said the commission also will clamp a 2.5 percent limit on price increases by professionals, such as lawyers and accountants, but said the commission had yet to decide what groups should be classified as professionals.

Stocks Steady After Pound Shock

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—Prices turned steadier on the New York Stock Exchange today, recovering from the effects of the floating of the British pound and from the flooding caused by tropical storm Agnes at home.

In a one-page memorandum issued yesterday, a five-man research committee at Reynolds Securities predicted that "The U.S. dollar will weather this week's storm." Today, the dollar firmed in European money markets.

But caution remained the watchword on Wall Street as the Dow Jones industrial average, trading within narrow limits throughout the slow-paced session, dipped 1.13 to 935.28.

Indicative of this investor caution was the action of American Telephone, which posted a 1972 low at 41 3/8 before finishing unchanged at 41 1/2. Ma Bell estimated that flood damage to its equipment could amount to $20 million. At its closing price, AT&T yields 6.26 percent.

H & R Block, the volume leader, was the only one of the 15 most active issues to drop by more than a single point. It fell 1 1/2 to 14 1/4.

One trade in the stock—354,900 shares at 13 1/2—accounted for the bulk of the volume in Block, a former glamour issue that peaked out earlier this year at 42 1/2.

Some market observers attribute part of the recent weakness in Block to "window-dressing" activity by mutual funds, which close out their June quarter this week. Adversely affecting the stock have been a decline in profits, as well as government actions this spring aimed at tax-preparation services.

General Tire, No. 2 on the active roster, finished without change at 27 1/2, after opening at 28 1/2, its high for the day. A federal judge ruled yesterday that General Tire held the patent for the synthetic rubber used in all tires.

Procter & Gamble slipped 1/2 to 96 1/4 after selling as low as 94. The stock was affected by a research report relating to Crest toothpaste, a product of Procter & Gamble.

Among the advancing issues were Ampex, up 1 1/8 to 8 1/4 as the market's best percentage gainer, and Dr. Pepper, up 2 3/4 to 47 1/2.

Ampex, which sold as high as 49 7/8 in 1969 during its heyday as a glamour stock, was buoyed by the company's announcement that it had an order backlog of $10 million for its videotape cassette recorder-producers.

Dr. Pepper rebounded from recent weakness—the stock tumbled 5 3/8 last week—linked to the test marketing by Coca-Cola of a new soft drink called Mr. PIBB.

Meanwhile, on the OTC market, the NASDAQ index gained 0.52 to end at 139.80.

Of the 3,104 issues traded, 622 rose, 775 fell and the remainder were unchanged.

NASDAQ actives included MCI, 11 3/4, unchanged, Hardees Food, 23 1/4, off 1, Rank, 28 7/8, off 1/8, and American Express, 52 1/2, up 2 1/4.

Prices worked lower on light turnover on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.03 to 27.24, while declines topped advances, 498 against 367. Turnover was 2.44 million shares, compared with 3.65 million yesterday.

Champion Home Builders fell 1 3/4 to 111 3/4, although it was ahead more than 3 early in the session.

On the bond market the government sector closed slightly higher but prices in the corporate market stepped back a bit in generally listless trading.

Merrill Lynch Shares Drop As Sales Moratorium Ends

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—The shares of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. were buffeted by selling pressure on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday as a one-year moratorium expired on sales by insiders or former insiders.

The huge investment house went public June 23, 1971. Under a rule of the National Association of Securities Dealers, people who had been inside shareholders prior to that time were forbidden from selling their stock for a year after the public offering.

That year ended yesterday and apparently some of the previously restricted stock was immediately unloaded. After a two-hour trading delay, Merrill opened on a block of 30,000 shares, down 3 at a 1972 low of 31 1/2.

Later, it recovered part of the loss, closing down 1 3/8 at 33 1/8 on total volume of 50,000 shares as fifth most-active issue of the session.

Robert L. Stott Co. and the specialist in Merrill on the trading floor said the opening block represented an accumulation of orders, rather than a sale by an individual.

The fact that a number of sellers appeared to be unloading indicated that the stock did not come from a single large holder, but rather from a group of individual holders who may have been former Merrill officers or employees.

The concern issued a statement prior to the opening, noting that "no current member of the management of Merrill Lynch is offering stock for sale."

Merrill also said that its "performance and earnings continue to be good. There are no internal adverse developments."

GATT to Study Trade in Textiles

GENEVA, June 27 (AP-DJ).—The council of the 80-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) decided today to set up a special expert group to study trade of all textiles, including cotton, wool and man-made fibers.

The group will be headed by GATT director general Olivier Long, who proposed the study one month ago to seek ways to improve trading of commodities of particular interest to developing countries.

All GATT members are free to join the new body, which will meet in the first-half of July and present its report by the end of this year.

Although no GATT official would confirm it, the object of the study apparently is to see if world trading arrangements similar to those for cotton textiles can be prepared for other types of textile goods.

Company Reports

Arlen Realty & Development

First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions),	175.5	165.99
Profits (millions)...	1.39	1.17
Per Share	0.07	0.06

Beatrice Foods

First Quarter	1972	*1971
Revenue (millions)	642.3	556.7
Profits (millions)...	20.96	18.9
Per Share	0.66	0.60

*Restated.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19¼	9	Gl Wn Unit	94	10¼	11	10¼	10¾	+⅞
21½	12¾	GtWU pf.47p	27	13½	14	13½	14	+½
[illegible]	4	Gtr Was Inv	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
30¼	22	GreenGiant 1	17	23¼	23½	23	23	—⅛
23¼	17¼	Greysd 1.64	187	10	18½	17⅞	18	+⅛
5⅞	5¼	Greysnd wt	70	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
21	18¼	Grolier .98	72	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
19¼	13	Grumm .25e	529	14½	14½	13½	13¾	—¾
45¼	26½	GuarMI 3.89e	16	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	—⅛
[illegible]	41½	GlfLfHld .76e	121	51¼	52⅛	51¼	52	+½
101½	95¼	GlfMOs 2.80a	1	99	99	99	99	—1
30	24¼	Gulf Oil 1.50	860	24⅝	24¾	24½	24⅝	+⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Gulf Resrce	57	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
10⅛	7½	GulfRes pfA	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
15½	9⅛	GlfRes pf.32p	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
[illegible]	17⅛	GlfStUtil 1.04	120	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
75	64⅛	GulfSU pf5.08	220	71	71	71	71	+1½
64½	63	GulfSU pf4.40	240	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	—¼
44¼	28	GulfWn .60b	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	
15⅛	6⅞	GlfWnInd wt	126	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅜
81½	58	GulfW pf 3.87	22	72¾	74½	72¾	74½	+2⅛
72⅞	67¼	GulfW pf5.75	2	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	—¼
13¼	8⅛	Gulton Ind	49	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	

H

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55⅝	37¾	Hall Pr 1.60a	17	54½	54¾	54½	54¾	+¾
102¼	67¼	Halliburt 1.05	108	99⅞	100	99	100	+⅞
22⅞	15	HamPao .50	172	17⅛	17¼	17	17	—⅛
11¼	8½	Hammnd .40	38	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
42⅛	25¼	Handlmn .68	52	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	
19⅞	14⅛	Hand Har .72	12	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
26⅞	16	Hanes Co .50	124	20½	21⅛	20	21	+⅛
60¼	48	HannaM 1.35	34	57¾	58	57¾	57¾	
47	35	Harcourt 1	12	42⅛	42⅛	42	42	—½
28⅞	11½	Harnscsfg 1	23	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+⅝
59	42¼	Harris Int 1	21	54¼	54½	54¼	54¼	
25¼	20½	Harsco Cp 1	15	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅛
35½	26½	HartSMarx .80	20	26¾	27⅛	26¾	27	+½
29⅛	24¼	Hawii El 1.44	179	24½	24½	24	24⅛	—½
22½	19	Hayes Albn 1	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7¼	Hazeltine	14	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19½	8⅛	HCA Ind	9	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	+⅛
53	36¼	HlthTex .12e	70	54	54	53½	53½	—½
22	15¼	HeclaM .33t	31	16	16	15¼	15¼	—¼
47½	40¼	HeinzHJ 1.04	17	45⅜	45½	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
37¼	20¼	HelenaRu .76	39	34½	34½	34	34	—⅛
8⅛	6¼	Helene Curt	14	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
31¼	23¼	Heller Int .80	19	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	—½
24⅛	16⅛	Helme .45b	23	16⅛	16	16¼	16½	
36½	24	Helmrh P .23	13	24½	24½	24	24⅛	
7⅛	7	Hem Inc .60s	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
65⅛	52½	Hercule 1.21	15	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	
28¼	22	HershF 1.10	3	23¼	22¼	22	22	
62	42½	Heublein .88	178	59	59	58¾	57	
73⅛	45½	Hew Pack .20	116	70⅛	70⅛	69½	69½	—⅜
14⅛	9¼	High Voltge	15	11	11¼	11	11	—⅛
40	27½	Hilton Hotl 1	190	41	41	40½	40½	—½
5	3⅛	HJ&W Ind	17	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
69	63½	Hobart 1.28	3	66¼	66½	66¼	66¼	—¼
38	27⅜	HoernWal .97	7	36	36	35½	35½	—½
31⅞	16½	Hoff Electrn	52	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26½	—½
55½	43⅝	HolidyInn .27	121	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53½	+¼
82½	65¼	HolidyA .85t	2	80	80	80	80	+1½
19¼	14½	HollySug .40a	4	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14½	—⅛
20⅞	15	Homestka .40	153	29⅝	29⅝	28¼	28⅝	—⅞
160	127½	Honywll 1.30	64	152¼	153	151½	152⅝	
40⅜	32	HoovrBl 1.20	5	38½	38¼	38	38	
44¼	33¼	Horizon Cp	189	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	+¼
35¼	21½	Hospit Affil	7	22⅛	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
39⅞	37¼	HospitCp Am	2486	37⅝	37⅞	36⅛	36¾	—⅝
42¼	32¼	Hofs Intl .36	9	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
15⅛	12½	Houdaille .60	12	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
32	28⅛	Houdl pf 2.25	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¼
25½	21⅛	Houg Miff .40	26	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23¼	—⅛
57⅛	48	HousehF 1.30	74	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53¼	+¼
171	144	HousF pf4.40	22	159¼	159¼	159½	159¾	+¾
61½	55½	HousF pf2.50	34	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58⅝	
85⅛	74	HousF pf2.37	18	80	80	79⅛	79⅝	+½
50	43	HousLP 1.36	53	44	44½	44	44	—½
48½	38½	HouNGs .64a	0	46⅝	46½	46½	46½	
57½	48⅛	HouG pf2.50	38	57⅛	58	57¼	57½	
59¾	37⅛	How John .24	141	53½	55¼	53½	55	+1⅜
18⅛	13½	Howmet .70	12	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+¼
22½	19¼	Hubbd 1.42e	21	19½	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	+⅛
26⅝	20⅛	HudBay .40e	12	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	—⅛
14½	11⅛	Hugh Hat .40	5	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11½	—⅛
22	16½	Hunt Chm .16	59	10¼	18½	10¼	10½	
16⅝	9½	Hydromt .09e	131	13⅛	14	13⅛	14	+⅛

I

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34⅞	29½	IdahoPw 1.70	22	31¼	31¾	31¼	31⅛	
19⅞	15	Ideal Bas .70	132	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
87¼	79½	Ideal pf 4.75	10	81	81	79½	80¼	—1¼
28⅛	18⅛	IdealTy .20 t	89	23⅞	24	23¼	23¾	+¼
37⅞	[illegible]	Ill Cent 1.18	29	32½	32½	32	32⅛	—⅛
66¼	56¼	Ill Cen pf2.53	22	58¼	58¼	57½	57⅞	+⅛
39⅛	32	Ill Powr 2.20	33	31⅞	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
17	13⅛	Imprl Cp Am	406	15½	15⅜	15	15	—⅜
54⅛	43¼	INA Cp 1.40a	267	43¼	44¼	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
11½	9½	Income Capit	17	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
10⅛	10	IncCCu .81e	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
33⅛	24¼	Indian Hd .53	80	24⅛	24½	23⅞	24½	—⅜
23¼	23⅛	IndnaGs 1.72	10	24	24	24	24	
103¼	97½	IndiaM pf7.75						
99¼	91½	IndiaM pf7.28	250	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	+¾
25¼	24½	IndplsPL 1.56	45	24¼	25¼	24⅛	25	
37¼	31⅛	Indsll Nat .94	53	39½	40¼	39½	40⅝	+1⅝
71	55	IngerRd 2.28	107	67¼	68¼	67	68¼	+⅛
48⅛	42	IngRd pf2.35	39	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	—⅛
38⅛	34½	Inland Stl 2	67	35¼	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Inmont Corp	52	11⅛	11⅜	11½	11⅝	
[illegible]	14½	Insilco .73	95	15	15	14¾	14¾	—⅛
24	19½	Insilc pfA1.25	11	20	23	19⅛	19⅞	—⅛
49¼	37⅛	InspirCop 2	52	46⅛	47¼	46⅛	46⅛	+¼
52¼	46⅛	Interco 1.24	20	46¼	47¼	46¼	47¼	+½
32¼	28	Intrikinc 1.80	11	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	—⅛
406	333¼	IBM 5.40	167	393¼	395	390½	392¼	
35½	25¼	IntChm Nuc	61	24¼	25⅛	24⅛	24½	—⅜
72¼	53	IntFlaFra .42	57	66½	66½	65¼	65½	—1¼
34½	26¼	Intl Harv 1.40	192	31⅛	32⅛	31¼	32⅛	+¾
15⅛	14	Int Hold .66e	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
8⅛	5⅛	Int Indust	41	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	
11¾	9¼	ImindA pf	18	14⅛	14½	14½	14½	+⅜
22⅞	16½	IntMinCh .32	141	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
13½	7⅛	Int Mng	57	12¼	12½	12	12½	—⅛
35¼	24½	IntMultif 1.25	21	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	+⅞
35½	29¾	Intl Nickel 1	211	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32½	+½
49⅛	33⅛	Intl Pap 1.50	118	37⅝	37⅝	36½	36⅞	—⅜
16⅞	8⅛	Int Rectifier	59	9	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	—⅛
64½	52⅛	IntT&T 1.10	916	52⅞	53⅛	52⅛	52⅞	—⅜
214¼	180	IntT&T pfC 4	270	176	176	176	176	—7
212½	180	IntT&T pfD 4	2370	174¼	174¼	174½	174½	—5¼
112½	93½	IT&T pf1 4.50	29	95¼	95½	95	95	—½
112	93	UniT&T pfJ 4	2	94	94	93½	93½	—½
109¼	89	IntT&T pfK4	18	91	91½	90	90	
80	73⅛	IntT pfL 5.50	210	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	—¾
80½	64¼	T&TpfN 2.25	209	65⅛	66¼	65	65½	
107	92½	IntT&T pfO 5	5	96⅝	97	96	96	—1½
54	42⅛	Intl Util 1.40	114	45⅝	45⅞	44½	44½	—1¼
62¼	49½	Int Util A	5	53½	53¼	52½	52½	—1¼
43⅞	33⅛	IntUtil pf1.25	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅝
95	73	Interpce pf 5	4	75½	75½	75½	75⅛	
34½	22¼	Intpb Gp .40e	46	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33½	+½
29⅞	17⅛	IntsBrand .96	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
19¼	17⅛	IntersPw 1.28	11	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	+⅛
16½	5	Interst STRS				8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	7	Interst Unil	105	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+¼
34⅞	20	IowBeeeeel 1.48f		83	29	30¼	29	30¼
20	17½	Iowa El 1.30	14	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
21⅞	10	IowaIlGs 1.28	15	18¼	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
25½	22	IowaPow 1.60	7	22¼	22¼	22⅞	22¼	+⅛
23⅛	20⅛	IowaPSv 1.44	5	20½	20¼	20½	20¼	+¼
18¼	10⅛	Ipco Hosp	35	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
39¾	34½	ITE Imp .60	27	39½	39⅛	39⅛	39½	+¼
75⅛	38	Itek Corp	218	66⅛	67	63⅛	63⅞	—2⅝

J-K

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50⅛	34	JamesF .32	36	35	35	35	35	+¼
22	17½	Janizen .60	8	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+½
12⅞	10⅛	JapanFd .58e	43	11⅞	12	11½	12	+⅛
		JpnFd tn.58e	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
53	42⅛	JeffnPilot .92	29	53½	53⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+¾
104½	98	JerCP pf8.12	z50	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1
64⅛	46	Jewel Co 1.64	13	45¼	46⅛	45½	46⅛	+¾
42¼	27½	Jim Wall .52	99	30	30¼	29⅛	30	
47	34½	JimW pf 1.60	5	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	—¾
24⅛	22⅛	JHanin 1.80s	34	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
41⅛	29⅛	JohnMan 1.20	128	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+½
128¼	94½	JohnJoh .40a	62	122¼	123¼	121½	122	
39⅛	32½	Johns Svc .80	20	34⅛	35	34⅝	35	
71¼	57	John Svc pf 2	1	65	65	65	65	+½
62¼	50½	JonLogn .80	156	55½	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛	+⅝
19⅛	15⅛	JonesLau 1a	8	16⅛	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
61½	34½	JoneLau pf 5	z50	57	57	57	57	—¼
29½	21⅛	Jorgnsn 1.30b	5	27	27¼	27	27	
35¼	28	Jostens .73	38	33	32	32¾	32¾	—¼
72¼	52½	Joy Mfg 1.40	34	53½	54	53	53	—1
26⅛	17⅛	KaisAlum .50	80	21½	21¼	20	20	—1¼
66¼	61	Kais 59pf 4.75	5	44	64	63	63	+½
39	36½	Kai 4.75pf2.37	240	37	37	37	37	—½
15⅞	11⅛	KaisrCem .50	292	11¼	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+¼
48	32¼	KaiCm pf2.50	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+⅝
19½	17	KaiCm pf1.37	27	17	17	17	17	
17⅛	9½	KaneMir .25e	46	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+⅛
35	30	KCtyPL 2.12	36	32⅛	32¼	32	32⅛	+⅛
45⅞	37⅛	KC Sou Ind 2	18	44	44¼	44	44¼	+⅜
14¼	13⅛	KC Sou pf 1	z2800	14⅛	14½	14½	14½	+¼
26⅜	21⅛	KanGsEl 1.48	43	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
18⅜	15	KanNeb 1.02	4	15½	15¼	15½	15¼	+⅛
23	20¼	KanPLt 1.42	76	21⅛	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
19⅛	15¾	Katy Ind	36	12⅛	12⅞	12	12	
39⅛	32½	Katy pfB 1.46	11	32¼	32¼			
52¼	38¼	Kauf Brd .12	295	42	42⅛	41	41	—⅜
15⅜	11	KawecBrl .23	22	11				
25½	17⅛	KayserRo .50	12	17⅛			17⅛	—⅛
39	29	Keebler .70	2	33¼	33⅛	33¼	33¼	
14⅛	11⅛	Keene Corp	63	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
29⅞	27⅛	Keller Ind .36	32	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
29	23⅛	Kalibee 1	25	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
34⅞	25½	KelseyH 1.30	11	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
67⅛	47⅛	Kendall .60	68	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+⅛
39⅞	27⅛	Kennecott 1	123	27⅝	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+¼
29	24	Ky Util 1.68	67	24⅝	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
55½	37⅛	KerrMcG .50	42	52¼	52⅛	52⅛	52¼	—⅛
115	97¼	KerMc pf4.50	1	110½	110½	110½	110½	+½
22½	15	Keystne Cons	6	19⅛	19⅛	19½	19½	—⅛
36½	27	KiddeCo .69t	249	29⅛	30½	29⅛	30	+⅞
76	60¼	Kidd pf A2.20	1	63	63	63	63	—1½
35⅛	25¼	KimbClk 1.20	886	30⅝	32½	30⅝	31¾	+1¼
22¼	14½	KingsD St .28	102	15⅛	16⅛	15¼	15½	+¼
50	39	Kirsch .69	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
47¼	30⅞	KLM Airlin	11	33½	34	33½	33½	+⅜
34¼	41½	KnightN .07e	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Kobring .25e	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
41½	34	Koppers 1.60	15	36	36	35⅛	36	—¼
61	54	Kopr pf 4	z12	55	55	54⅝	54⅝	
73	9½	Koracorp Ind	5	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
47⅞	40⅛	Kraftco 1.37	63	41	41⅞	40⅞	41	—½
125	94⅛	Kresge SS .32	220	125¼	129⅛	125½	127⅜	+1⅞
42½	42½	KresgeSS wi	248	42½	42⅜	42½		
47¼	32⅛	Kroehler .80	19	34	34¼	34	34¼	
33¼	22⅛	Kroger 1.20	88	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
25½	17⅝	Kysor Ind .60	18	22½	22½	22½	22½	

L

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23	19⅛	Lacl Gas 1.45	5	20¼	20⅛	20	20¼	
19⅝	14¼	Lamsn Sess 1	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
35¼	27½	LaneBry .65b	2	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+¼
32½	27½	Larwin 2.50e	43	27⅞	27⅞	27	27½	—⅛
9½	8	Latrobe Stl	8	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	
13⅛	8¼	LearSieg .28	58	10	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
38	32	LearSg pf2.25	15	37½	32½	32½	32½	—¼
24½	18½	Leasco Corp	77	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
41⅝	33¼	Leasco pf2.20	15	33¼	34	33¼	34	+¼
62½	42⅞	Leaseway .40	21	61	61	60¼	61	+½
37⅛	[illegible]	LeedsN .50	x22	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	+⅞
17¼	13½	Leesona .40	39	15⅛	15½	15	15	—¼
20	15½	LehPCem .60	75	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅛	LehVal Ind	54	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅛	16⅛	Lehmn 1.11a	57	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
44¼	30⅝	Lenox Inc .50	9	43¼	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	—⅝
14⅛	11⅛	LeverFd Cep	44	13	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—¼
14½	12½	LevFdtn .75a	23	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
57¼	44⅛	LeviStr .34e	132	57½	58½	57⅝	58⅛	+1⅛
60½	34¼	Levitz Furn	1145	45	45⅝	44⅛	44	+1⅛
13⅛	6½	WFE Cp	72	6⅛	7	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
8¼	6½	LFE Cp pf.50	2	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
52	40⅛	LibbOFd 2.20	68	41⅛	41⅛	40	40	—1⅛
91½	77	Lib OF pf4.75	32	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	LibbMcNL	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
21⅛	17½	LibtyCp .20a	12	20¼	20⅜	20½	20¼	
16½	10⅛	LibertyLn .50	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
18⅛	15½	LibyLn pf1.25	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
74¼	55⅛	Liggt My 2.50	38	65⅛	66	65⅛	65⅛	—¼
107	99½	Ligg M pf 7	z120	101¼	101¾	101¾	101¾	+1½
69	54⅛	Lilly Ell .73	148	67⅛	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	—⅜
88½	81	LincNat 2.08	32	82⅛	82⅛	82	82	—⅜
91½	85	LincNt pf 3	2	87½	87½	87½	87½	—½
9⅞	5⅛	Lionel Corp	46	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	
26⅛	14⅛	LittonInd .69f	1859	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	—⅜
30⅛	16⅛	Litton ptc pf	59	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17¼	—½
63½	41	Litton cv pf 3	22	39½	40¼	39½	39	—2
28⅛	20	Litton pf B 2	203	19½	20⅛	19½	19⅞	—1½
15⅛	10	Lockheed Air	53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
60½	46⅛	LoewsCp 1.04	152	53½	53¼	53	53¼	
27⅛	23	LomasFin .32	52	26	26⅛	26	26	—½
47¼	27⅛	LomMt 3.20e	37	39⅛	39⅛	39	39⅛	+⅜
19½	11⅛	Londonfwn	75	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
29	23½	LoneStarIn 1	54	24	24⅛	24	24¼	+½
27½	26½	LoneSGa 1.36	73	28	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝	+⅜
25⅛	20⅛	LonslsLt 1.42	73	21	21	20⅛	21	+⅛
97¼	87½	LIL pf I 5.75	4	88½	88½	88⅛	88⅛	
85½	65⅛	LongsDrg .48	22	76	76⅛	76	76⅛	—⅛
8¼	3⅛	Loral Corp	32	6⅛	7	6⅛	6⅞	+⅛
55½	41⅛	LaLandExp 1	97	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
28¼	32	LouvlGE 1.74	1	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
25½	21½	Lowenstn .90	33	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
14¼	9¼	LTV Corp	118	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞	—¼
16⅛	11	LTV Cp AA	7	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
36	26⅛	LTV Cp pf 5	4	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+¼
55	42	Lubrizol .40	75	50	50⅛	49	49	—1
22⅛	15⅞	LuckySt .50b	69	16½	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
33	22⅛	Ludlow 1.08	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
25	16	LukenStl .45e	14	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20½	+½
10	5⅛	LVO Corp	36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
11½	7⅛	Lykes Yngst	218	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
29½	20½	Lykes Yng pf	44	23½	23¼	23¼	23⅛	
29½	17½	LynchCSy .40	13	18⅛	19	18⅛	19	+⅛

M

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16½	9½	MacAnF .65p	10	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
8¼	5⅛	MacDonald	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
16½	12¼	Macke Co .30	17	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼	—⅛
47⅛	36½	Macy RH 1	21	37⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37	—⅛
17⅛	13½	MadisFd .85e	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5	3⅛	Mad Sq Gar	129	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
58⅛	41½	Magic Ch .68	29	47¼	47¼	46½	46½	—1
52¼	32½	Magnvox 1.20	261	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+¼
35⅛	31⅛	Mallory	42	34⅛	34¼	33¼	33¼	
37	29	MalHyde .20	6	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
24½	17½	Markind .56b	21	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅜
38¼	27½	Manpowr .72	30	27⅛	27¼	25⅛	25⅛	—2⅛
36½	30	MfrsHan 1.56	230	32	32⅛	32	32	
59⅛	34½	MAPCO 1.04	5	50	50	49⅛	49⅛	—⅛
34⅛	28¼	Marath 1.60	149	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+⅝
31⅛	23⅛	Marcor .80	198	24¼	24½	23¼	23⅞	
63⅛	47½	Marcor pf A2	24	48½	49	47⅛	48¼	+⅜
34½	27⅛	Maremont	54	31⅛	31⅛	31¼	31½	
36¼	27⅛	Mar Mid 1.70	95	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+⅜
49⅛	33	MarionLb .21	44	46	46	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
67	57	Marlen 1.25a	175	57⅛	58½	57⅛	58⅛	+⅜
79⅛	63⅛	Marley .40	21	74½	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Marqutt Cem	29	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11⅛	—⅛
39⅛	30⅛	Marriott	47	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
28⅛	21⅛	MarshFd 1.10	34	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
24⅛	19⅛	MartinM 1.10	102	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
12⅛	12⅛	MartMAl .40	23	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
34⅛	27⅛	MarylCup .50	26	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
65½	36¼	Masco Cp .16	69	54⅛	54⅛	53	53	—1⅛
67⅛	57	Masonite .75	37	58⅛	59	58⅛	59	+⅛
16½	11⅛	Massey Fer	243	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
		Massey F in	1	14	14	14	14	
33½	27½	MassM 1.63e	21	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30½	—⅛
28⅛	18½	Matsush .27a	766	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
34⅛	22⅛	Mattel .10	382	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
54½	42	MayDStr 1.60	119	44⅛	45	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
32⅛	25	MayerOsc .62	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
26¼	14⅛	MayaJW .50	3	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	
45¼	38	Maytag 1.20	44	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
35⅛	23⅛	MCA Inc .60	26	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	—⅛
29⅛	25⅛	McCord	96	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+⅛
30½	22	McCrory 1.20	13	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	—⅛
77	73	McCrorySpf 6	z40	73	73	73	73	
59⅛	32¼	McDermott 1	127	57⅛	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—⅛
62⅛	53⅛	McDonalds	232	59⅛	60⅛	57⅛	59¼	—1
46⅛	34¼	McDonD .40b	177	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅛	+½
44	33⅛	McG Ed 1.40	55	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	McGrwH .60	354	16⅛	17	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5	McGreg Don	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
95	66	McIntyre	z120	66½	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+⅛
45¼	28½	McLeanT .60	3	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+½
24	15⅛	McLouth Stl	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—½
22	15½	McNell .70	3	16	16	16	16	+⅛
21¼	16⅛	Mead Cp .60	37	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+⅛
46½	41	Mead pfA2.80	2	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+⅛
47	42	Mead pfB2.80	2	43	43	43	43	+½
47½	39⅛	Medusa 1.25	5	39½	39½	39	39	—½
5⅛	3⅛	MEI Co	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39½	28⅛	Melv Shoe	228	29	29	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
70	63	Melv Sh pf 4	z20	68½	68½	68½	68½	
38⅛	26⅛	Memorex Cp	168	27⅛	28	26⅛	26⅛	—1½
74⅛	69	Merck 1.10	134	73	74⅛	72⅛	74⅛	+1½
30⅛	19½	Meredith .70	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
45	31⅛	MerrLyn .52	257	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	
57⅛	42⅛	MesaPet .10b	77	34⅛	35	34⅛	35	+⅞
113½	80	Mes sr pf2.20	6	112½	112½	111½	111½	—1
18½	9	MesabTr .82e	21	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27	18¼	MestaM .35p	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
21½	16¼	MGM	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
39	27¼	Metrom .30b	15	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
56	51	MetrE pf3.90	z40	50	50	50	50	—1
103	98	MetrE pf7.12	z130	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1
73⅛	52⅛	MGIC Inv .10	172	65⅛	65⅛	63⅛	64⅛	—⅜
15½	14	Mich Gs Ut 1	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
17½	15½	Mich Tube 1	6	17½	17⅛	17½	17½	
24⅛	18⅛	Microdot .40e	38	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20½	
20⅛	16⅛	MidCont7 .92	79	16⅛	17	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
25	19½	MidSUtil 1.06	142	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19½	
18½	14⅛	Midl Ross .80	67	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
85	03	MidRpdA 4.73	4	77	77	74½	74½	—5½
64	47½	MResLbs 1.20	10	56½	56½	56	56	—½
47⅛	36½	MiltBrad .36	39	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	+⅛
87½	74¼	MinnMM	148	78⅛	79⅛	77⅛	78½	
24	19½	MinnPLt 1.36	19	20	20	19⅛	20	+⅛
42⅛	26⅛	MissnEqp .30	13	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—¼
18	14½	MissRiv .80	26	14⅛	15	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
74⅛	69¼	MoPac A 5	1	70	70	70	70	
22⅛	27½	MP Cem 1.60	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
18⅛	17	MoPubS .80b	14	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
56½	49½	MobilOil 2.60	254	54⅛	55½	54⅛	55	+⅛
48⅛	35¼	Mohas 1.10	56	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—⅜
27⅛	19½	Mohwk Data	196	21	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Mohk Rub 1b	30	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
16⅛	10½	Molybden	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
20⅛	18⅛	Monarch .40	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—¼
19½	11⅛	Monogm Ind	35	14	14⅛	13⅛	14	
48⅛	37¼	MonroEq .40	274	41⅛	42	41	41½	—⅜
57⅛	46	Monsanl 1.80	111	51⅛	51⅛	50⅛	51	—½
68⅛	59⅛	Monsa pf 2.75	13	63⅛	63⅛	63	63	—⅜
24⅛	20	MonIDUl 1.94	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+¼
32⅛	27⅛	Monl Pw 1.68	30	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28¼	+⅜
13¼	12	Mony M 1.05e	147	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
16⅛	12¼	Moor McCor	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
95	71¼	MorganJ 2.80	137	92⅛	93⅛	92⅛	93¼	+¼
19⅛	14⅛	Morse Sh .75	228	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	—½
25⅛	27⅛	MtgTrA 2.22e	76	22½	22½	22¼	22½	+⅜
35⅛	27⅛	MorNor .84	32	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	[illegible]
117½	80	Motorola .68	100	112½	114½	112½	112¾	+1½
38⅛	31⅛	MtFuel S 1.80	4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅜
23¼	19⅛	MtStaTT 1.36	48	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
⅜	1-128	MtStaTT rt	1542	1-128	1-64	1-128	1-128	
21	13	MSL Ind	0	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+¼
19⅛	16⅛	Munford .24	17	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
12⅛	10½	Munfrd pf.40	4	11	11	11	11	
39⅛	29⅛	Munsing 1.84	11	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅞
27⅛	21½	MrphyCo 1.20	152	22½	22½	21½	21⅛	—⅜
11⅛	7½	Murphy Ind	103	10⅛	11	10⅛	11	+⅜
45⅛	32½	Murph Oil .40	8	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅜
48	36	MurrOh .60b	4	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
19½	17½	MutOma .43e	29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
35⅛	29⅛	MyersL .80e	11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+½

N

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64	54⅛	Nabisco 2.20	23	57⅛	57½	56⅛	56⅛	—⅜
64⅛	54½	Nalco Ch .83	88	54	55⅛	54	54⅛	+⅜
40¼	27⅛	Narco Sci .60	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
56⅛	48	NashuaCp .48	2	53	53	53	53	—⅛
51	32⅛	Nat Airline	105	43⅛	44	43⅛	43⅛	+⅜
29⅛	24	Nat Avia .92a	21	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
16⅛	12⅛	Nat Can .45	117	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
36⅛	26	H Can pf 1.50	6	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	—½
35⅛	28⅛	NatCashR .40	186	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛	+⅛
81½	54⅛	Nat Chem .31	20	77	77	76⅛	76⅛	—⅜
29⅛	20⅛	NatCityL .50	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
18½	15⅛	Nat Distil .90	198	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛	+¼
70	65⅛	N Dist pf 4.25	210	69½	69½	69½	69½	
27½	24½	Nat Fuel 1.74	16	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
31¼	23⅛	Nat Genl .20	35	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	—⅛
20⅛	17	Nat Gyp 1.05	70	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
33⅛	15⅛	N Homs .15e	139	16	16	15½	15⅛	—½
9⅛	6½	Nat Indust	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
14¼	11½	Natind pf.60	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
15⅛	14	NatDist pf1.25	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
39⅛	30⅛	N Presl 1.30a	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
31½	25⅛	NatSvcIn .46	75	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛	29⅛	+⅛
48⅛	34⅛	Nat Stand .75	8	44⅛	45	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
47⅛	38⅛	N Starch .64b	2	47½	47½	47⅛	47⅛	
45	41	Nat Steel 2.50	22	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
14	11⅛	Nat Tea .80		12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23	16⅛	NatUnEl .70e	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
64⅛	52⅛	Natomas .25	546	55⅛	57⅛	53⅛	55⅛	—1⅛
19⅛	15½	Neptune .40	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
38	30⅛	NevPow 1.38	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
22½	16½	Newbrry .12p	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
24⅛	23	N EngEl 1.32	53	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	
36	32	NE TT 2.36	32	33⅛	33⅛	32	32⅛	
24	17⅛	Newhall .30	14	18	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	Newmnt 1.60	192	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
115	94⅛	Newmt pf4.50	6	106	106	106	106	
17⅛	13⅛	NYHonR .28e	95	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1
34⅛	28⅛	NYS EG 2.08	14	29	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
17⅛	15	NiagMP 1.10	91	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
85	80⅛	Nia M pf 6.10	z40	83	83	83	83	+1
74	68⅛	Nia M pf 5.25	z180	70	70	70	70	+⅛
53	47	Nia M pf 3.60	z110	48	48	48	48	
17⅛	15	Niag Sh 1.30e	147	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
16	13⅛	NL Ind 1	179	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
47⅛	38⅛	NLT Cp .54e	107	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
85⅛	73⅛	NorfoW W 5	264	74⅛	74⅛	72⅛	72⅛	—2
27⅛	21⅛	NorlinCp .60e	9	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
58⅛	38⅛	Norrisln 1.04	38	57⅛	57⅛	57	57	—1
21⅛	17⅛	NoACnt .60	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
34⅛	28⅛	NoA Mt 2.32a	55	30⅛	31	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
39⅛	28⅛	No Am Phil 1	54	32⅛	34⅛	32⅛	34⅛	+2
36½	30⅛	NoAmRk 1.40	86	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	
91½	81	NoARk pf4.75	6	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
15⅛	14	Noast Ut .88	236	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	
16⅛	12½	NorCenGs .60	3	13	13	13	13	
30⅛	24⅛	NoIlGas 1.82	69	26	26⅛	25⅛	26	
32⅛	28⅛	NolGs pf1.98	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
28⅛	22⅛	No In PS 1.52	71	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
48¼	41⅛	NoNGas 2.60	43	42⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	
112	105½	No NG pfB.48	z10	107	107	107	107	
28⅛	25⅛	NoStaPw 1.77	64	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
113	110½	NS Pw pf8.80	z160	110½	110½	110½	110½	+½
99⅛	93	NSPw pf 7	z40	94	94	94	94	
59	54⅛	NS Pw pf4.11	z40	55	55	55	55	
59⅛	54	NS Pw pf4.10	z50	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
53⅛	49	NS Pw pf3.60	z200	49	49	49	49	—1
7⅛	5½	Northgate	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	21⅛	Northrop 1	16	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
28⅛	24⅛	Northp pf1.45	11	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	
55	37	Nwst Airl .45	247	46	46⅛	45⅛	46	—1
45⅛	35⅛	NwtBanc 1.40	14	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
39⅛	29⅛	Nwstlnd .50	70	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	Nrwsl Ind wt	17	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
118⅛	91⅛	Nwtlnd pfA5	14	100	100	99	99	
119	91⅛	Nwtlnd pfC5	1	100½	100½	100½	100½	+1
91	72½	Nwstln pf4.20	6	82⅛	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	NwtMut 1.80e	28	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
36	32⅛	NwtStW .76	11	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
39⅛	32⅛	Norton 1.50	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
34½	32½	NorSim n.66r	239	33⅛	34	33⅛	33⅛	—1
73⅛	60⅛	Nort S pf1.80	45	70	70⅛	70	70⅛	+⅛
17½	9⅛	Oak Ind .16	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19½	14⅛	Oakite Pd .80	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14¼	10½	OccidP .12p	400	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
53	47	OkcidPet pf 4	8	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
49⅛	42⅛	OccidP pf3.60	29	43½	44	43⅛	43⅛	—1
30⅛	25⅛	OccidP pf2.16	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
18⅛	13½	Ogden Cp .60	48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
34	28⅛	Ogden pf1.87	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	NVF Co 2.36f	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	

O

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25¼	20½	OhioEdis 1.54	152	20⅛	21	20⅛	20⅛	
65	60½	Oh Ed pf 4.44	z10	61½	61½	61½	61½	+1
67	60½	Oh Ed pf 4.40	z150	63⅛	60⅛	60½	60½	
57	51½	Oh Ed pf 3.90	z100	53	53	53	53	
27	22⅛	Okla GE 1.28	33	23¼	23¼	22⅛	23	
21½	17½	OklaHGs 1.24	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Olin Corp .88	59	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
14½	11⅛	Omarkin .62f	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	OneidaLt .70	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16	13⅛	Opelika 1	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
19	16½	OrangeR 1.20	34	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	+⅛
43⅛	36⅛	Otis Elev 2	41	38⅛	38⅛	37⅛	38	—1
60⅛	45⅛	Outbd Mar 1	13	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Outlet Co .65	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
42⅛	33	OvernitTr .60	14	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
58⅛	47½	Owen Cng .78	246	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+⅛
55⅛	43	Owen Ill 1.40	712	44⅛	45	44	44⅛	+1
93	83	Owenll pf4.75	2	82¼	82¼	81⅛	81⅛	—1½
29½	22⅛	Oxfrd Ind .60	3	23⅛	23⅛	23½	23½	

P - Q

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅛	26⅛	PacGsEl 1.72	187	26⅛	27½	26⅛	26⅛	—1
26⅛	22⅛	PacLtg 1.68	100	23	23	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
49⅛	30⅛	PacPetrol .40	99	39⅛	39⅛	39	39⅛	+⅛
25⅛	21½	PacPwL 1.44	51	22	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Pac Swst Air	33	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Pac T&T 1.20	178	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	Pac Tin .60e	2	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	PaineWeb JC	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1
21	16½	PaineWeb pf	14	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	PalmBch .25	45	9⅛	10	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
17⅛	13⅛	PanAm WAir	685	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
35½	31	Panh EP 1.80	303	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛	+⅛
42⅛	31½	Panercft .60b	61	39⅛	39⅛	39½	39⅛	
21½	15	Pargas .87	21	15	15½	15	15⅛	+⅛
34⅛	31⅛	ParkHan 1.04	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
21⅛	16⅛	ParkrPen .40	41	20⅛	21	20⅛	20⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Pasco Inc	61	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅛	23	PayLnw .33e	25	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
38⅛	31⅛	Peabody Gal	43	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+⅛
5⅛	4	Penn Cent	72	4	4⅛	4	4	
13⅛	9	PennDix .12	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Penn Fruit	16	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
81⅛	67⅛	Penney 1.04	105	76½	76⅛	75½	75⅛	—⅛
62	55⅛	PaCo pf2.31k	x2	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+⅛
26⅛	23⅛	PaPwLt 1.60	60	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24	+⅛
109⅛	104	Pa PLt pf8.40	z130	105	105	104½	104½	—⅛
67⅛	60⅛	Pa PLt pf4.50	z120	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
66	59	Pa PLt pf4.40	z150	61	62	61	62	+1
31	22⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	63	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23	—⅛
50½	46	Pennwlt pf2.50	3	47	47	46⅛	46½	—1⅛

(Continued on next page.)

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1972 High	Low
Amsterdam	124.5	124.0	128.0	98.4
Brussels	144.12	145.90	147.39	131.07
Frankfurt	144.0	143.26	157.68	126.93
London 30	491.3	493.0	543.6	470.4
London 500	211.42	213.23	227.30	196.78
Milan	48.78	49.62	49.73	43.48
Paris	121.8	119.0	121.0	105.1
Sydney	592.77	603.54	639.31	490.10
Tokyo (n)	268.77	258.02	279.23	199.93
Tokyo (o)	3549.09	3389.64	3722.41	2712.31
Zurich	387.9	405.6	419.4	347.1

(n) new. (o) old.

Market Summary

June 27, 1972

Most Actives—New York

Block HR	445,300	14¼	—1½
Gen Tire	256,400	27½	
Hospit Am	248,623	36⅞	—⅝
Proct Gamb	183,800	96⅛	—½
Litton Ind	180,900	14⅛	—⅜
Shell Oil	168,522	45⅞	—½
Curtiss Wrt	151,250	57½	—¾
Am Tel&Tel	145,720	41½	
Gen Food	143,300	25⅛	—½
Am T&T wt	121,553	6⅛	—⅛
Chrysler	115,700	31	—½
Levitz Frnit	114,500	44⅞	+1⅛
Becton Dick	111,300	47⅞	+⅞
FedNat Mtg	103,600	19⅞	—⅛
Gen Motors	93,300	75⅜	+½

Volume, all stocks, 13,750,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 2,015,600 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 19 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $38.18.
New 1972, highs, 22; lows, 124.
Issues traded in: 1,746.
Advances, 610; declines, 768; unchanged: 368.
N.Y. stock index: 59.41 —0.05: Industrials: 65.38 —0.05; transportation: 50.81 —0.34; utility: 35.80 —0.02; finance: 73.44 —0.10.

Most Actives—American

Telepromo	96,700	38⅛	—1⅜
Duro Test	75,800	20	+1⅛
Asamera O	45,300	19⅛	+½
Chmp Hom	46,100	11⅛	—1⅛
Guerdon In	42,600	25⅛	—½
Igloo Corp	42,300	33	—4⅛
Wynn Oil	41,700	28⅛	—⅞
Craig Corp	37,200	4	
Scotty Hom	33,700	34⅛	—1¼
Coll Intl	29,400	30⅛	+⅜

Approx total stock sales 3,440,000
Stock sales year ago 3,336,975

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
27.40	27.12	27.25	—.10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	938.92	943.33	928.96	935.28	—1.13
20 Trn	239.95	241.12	236.81	237.97	—1.90
15 Utl	106.02	106.79	104.97	105.80	—0.12
65 Stk	312.58	314.26	309.14	311.10	—0.97

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	121.20	119.44	120.19	—.10
20 Railroads	43.27	42.60	42.71	—.34
55 Utilities	53.64	52.81	53.16	—.14
500 Stocks	108.27	106.70	107.37	—.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 26	249,427	411,621	4,723
June 23	235,905	371,120	1,901
June 22	236,958	397,833	3,424
June 21	261,845	441,674	3,085
June 20	258,580	445,596	2,843

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS—22.. ....

Abbott Lab
Alberto Cul
Alleg Lud pf
AGenBd Fd
Am Home
Baxter Lab
Bwn Sharpe
Cater Trac
CocaBlo HY
Curtiss Wrt
CurtissWr A
Fst Penna
Gen Signal
Gen Sig pf
Hanes Corp
HouNG pf A
Industrl Nat
Kresge SS
KresgeS wi
Levi Straus
Hewberry
Perk Elmr

.... NEW LOWS—124 .. ..

Ala Gas
Am Airlin
Am Can pf
AExpInd pf
Am Stand
Am Tel&Tel
Ancorp Svc
Armour pf
Assd Trans
Atl Rich
AtlRch 3pf
Avco Corp
Avco Cp wt
Bank of NY
BankTr NY
Barber Oil
Bliss Laug
Bdwy Hals
Bklyn UGas
Ceco Corp
Calanese
CenHud Gas
Chadbrn Inc
Chem NY
ChiMilw Cp
CluetPea pf
CNA F pfA
Colon Str
Colum Gas
Comsat
Con Leasing
Conwood Cp
DennisMf pf
DetE 5.50pf
DiGiorgio
DiGior pf A
Divers Ind
Domin Fd
DuqsnLt 4pf
EastGasF
Empire Gas
Equimrk Cp
Equil Gas
Federal Co
Firestone
FstNatStr
FosterWh pf
GAC Corp
GCA Corp
Gen Cigar
GenPort Inc
GenTal&El
GenTelEl pf
Gimbel Bro
Grolier Inc
Haw Elec
Helme Prod
Hospit Am
Incom Cap
Indian Head
IndM 7.76pf
Interco Inc
Int Rectif
IntT&T pf C
IntT&T pfO
Jewel Cos
KanPwLt
Kaysr Roth
Kirsch Co
Libby O Frd
Litton Ind
Litton ptcpf
Litton cvpf
Litton pfB
Londntown
Manpower
MartMa Alu
Medusa Cp
MtrE 3.90pf
MidRo pfA
Morse Shoe
Natco Chem
Nat Avial
Nat Genl
Horlk West
Northrop
Northrop pf
Ownll 4.75pf
PeyLess Dg
Penn Fruit
Pittston Co
Premier Ind
Prod Rsrch
PSEG 7.52pf
PSInd 4.16pf
Pub Svc NH
Raytheon
Rockower
Safeway Str
Schaefer Cp
SCM Corp
Shapell Ind
SouCsro EG
Southern Co
SwsFor Ind
Swest PSvc
Sun Chem
Sun Oil
Sun Oil pf
Teledyne
Time Inc
Timken Co
Trans Union
UAL Inc
UAL Inc pf
Unit M&M
UnTel 1.50pf
Vornado Inc
WPenP pfC
White Motor
Whittakr
World Airw
Zapata Corp
ZapataCp pf

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8½-81	98¾	99¾
Alusuisse WW 7-81	103	110
Ameribas 7¾-78	100	101
Am Brands 8-81	101½	102½
Anglo-Am 7½-87	93½	94½
Amax 8-76	99	100
Amax 8	101¾	102¾
ASEA 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾	99¼	100¼
B.N.P 8¼-77	101¾	102¾
Barclays 7¾-78	100½	101½
Barclays 8½-86	100½	101½
Beecham 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Bendix 8-79	100	101
BICC 7¾-87	94¼	95¼
Borg Warn 8-79	100¼	101¼
Borregaard 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Cabot 9½-80	102½	103½
CN PTT 8-86	98¼	99¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
C.Lafarge 8¾-86	101½	102½
C.F.E. 8-87	94	95
Com Union 7¾-78	99½	100½
Com Union 8½-85	100½	101½
Cont Oil 7-80	98	99
Conoco 5-85	97¾	98¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen City 8-84	100	101½
Copen City 9-85	102¼	104¼
Copen County 7¾	94½	95½
Copen Tel 8½-86	100	101
Corning 8½-86	103½	104½
Courtaulds 9-82	102	103
Denmark 9-82	103¼	104¼
Denmark	95⅞	96½
Dow Cor 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Dupont 7½-78	99¼	100¼
E.D.F. 7¾-78	99½	100½
E.D.F. 8½-86	101½	102½
E.I.B. 7½-84	98	99½
E.I.B. 8½-76	100¾	101¾
E.I.B. 7½-90	97¾	98¾
Esso 7½-78	99	100
Esso 8-86	100	101
Escom 8½-86	99¾	100¾
FinlMtgBk 8½	96	97
Ford 8-81	99¾	100¾
Gen Mills 8-86	96	97
Gen Mot 8-76	102½	103½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104¾	105¾
Granges 8-87	99½	100½
Grolier 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
GTE 8¼-86	98½	99½
Haas 8-78	99¾	100¾
Haas 8¾-86	103	104
Hambros 9½-85	105¼	106¼
Hammersley 9-86	101¼	102¼
Helsinki 8¾-86	97	100
Hill Samuel 8½-86	100	101
Iceland 8-87	94½	95½
I.C.I. 7½-92	95¼	96¼
Ireland 8¼-89	97	98
I.S.E. 8¾	99¼	100¼
I.S.E. 9-86	103	104
Kimberley 8½-86	103	104
Lyons 8¾-86	100½	101½
MassFurg 9-82	103¼	104¼
MetroEst 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	103¼	104¼
Montago 9½-85	103½	104½
Montreal 9-85	105¼	106¼
Mount Isa 8¾-86	100½	101½
Newfoundld 8½-86	101	102
Nickel 9-86	103	104
NorgKombk 7½-87	94	95
Ontario -86	101	102
Oslo 8½-86	99½	100½
OwensCorn 9-86	104¼	105¼
Otis Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½
Pekema 8¾-86	98½	99½
Petromor 8½	99	100
Ph Mor 8-78	101	102
Ph Mor 8½-86	102½	103½
Plessey 8½-86	99	100
Quebec Hyd 8½-86	101½	102½
Queensld 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Ralston 7½	93¾	94¾
Rank 8¾-86	101	102
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
Sandvic 9-86	102¼	103¼
Scott 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	95½	96½
SthAfrica 8-87	95¼	96¼
Sybron 8-87	96¾	97¾
Transamer 8½-86	101	102
Transocean 8-84	98¾	99¾
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7	94	95
T.R.W. 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Union Oil 7-79	95½	96½
Union Oil 7½-87	94	95

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	83	84
Amoco 5½-84	102¼	103¼
Apco 6-89	77½	78½
Alusuisse 4¾-87	84	86
AmerCan 4¾-88	80⅝	81¾
Am Tob 5	125½	126½
Asahi 6¼-84	143	bid
Ashland 5-88	88½	89½
Best Food 7½-90	130½	131½
Chevron 5-88	101½	102½
Chessie 6¾-84	142½	143½
Chrysler 4¾-83	75½	76½
Chrysler 5-88	80½	81½
ContTele 5½-88	94¾	95¾
Cummins 6¼-86	114	115
DaiNippon 6½-86	178	bid
EquityF 5¼-87	90	91
EastKodak 4½-88	134¾	135¾
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	120¼	121¼
Firestone	91¾	92¾
Ford 5-83	101	102
Ford 6-86	109¼	110¼
GenElec 4¼-85	104½	105½
GenFoods 4½	86¾	87¾
Gillette 4¾-82	90	91
Hitachi 6¼-84	99½	101
Holiday Inns 8-85	151½	153
Honeywell 5-83	145½	146½
Honeywell 6-86	123½	124½
I.S.E. 5-88	104½	105½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	106	107
J. Logan 4¾-87	99½	100½
W. Kidde 5-89	74½	75½
4¾-84	107	109
Kubota 6½-84	150	bid
Leasco 5	73½	74½
Leasco Int 5-89	73¾	74¾
LTV 5-88	49¾	50¾
MarMidland 5-88	94	95
Michelin 6-85	132	133
Miles 4¾-73	103	104
Mitsubishi 7-95	109	111
Motorola 4½-83	139½	140½
MorphyOil 5-89	97½	98½
Nabisco 5¾-88	111½	112½
Owen 10.5-77	95	96
PanAm 5¼-88	80	81
Penney J.C. 6-89	140½	141½
Pepsico 4¾-87	180	181
Phil Lamp 4¾-88	106¼	107¼
R.C.A. 5-88	93¼	94¼
Revlon 4¾-83	105¾	106¾
ReynoldsM 5-88	76½	77½
Sears -86	167½	169
Texaco 4½-88	88	89
Toshiba 6½-85	99	101
20th Cent 5-87	67¾	68¾
UnionCarb 4¾-82	98½	99½
WardFoods 5¾	69½	70½
WornLam 4½	147½	149½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Previous	99.31	94.15	123.61
Yesterday	99.31	94.16	124.46

Tokyo Exchange

June 27, 1972

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	244	Matsu El. Wks	543
Canon Camera	198	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	80
Dai Nip. Print.	400	Mitsubi Corp	246
Fuji Bank	580	Mitsui Co.	285
Fuji Photo	375	Mitsukoshi	488
Hitachi	130	Nippon Elec.	179
Honda Motor	363	Sharp	213
C. Itoh	392	Shiseido	1,430
Japan Air Lines	1,980	Sony Corp	5,030
Kansai El P.	910	Sumitomo Bk.	610
Kao Soap	485	Taisho Marine	332
Kirin Brewery	301	Takeda Chem.	310
Komatsu	206	Teijin	91
Kubota I. Wks.	308	Tokyo Marine	529
Matsu E. Ind.	661	Toray	125
		Toyota Motor.	565

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 27, 1972

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (l)—irregularly.

(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SF31.02
(w) Alexander Fund	$10.73
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$11.14
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.36
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.02
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr.	SF132.95
(l) Apollo Fund S.A.	$16.39
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$41.53
(w) Asck Corporation	DM17.39
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.66
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$8.30
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$8.28
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$10.62
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$18.62
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.72
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$59.96
(w) Browninvest	$23.61
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$10.20
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$14.12
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.27
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$12.94
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.42
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$120.60
(d) Caribico/Warrants B.	$72.50
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,090.98
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$12.79
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$13.07
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V.	$9.31
(d) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.76
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF106.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF110.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF169.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF105.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF282.00
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$9.11
(w) D.G.C.	$56.85
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	—
(d) Delta Multifund	—
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9.976
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.07
(w) Dreyfus Interct.Inv.Fd.	$13.73
DREYFUS OFFSHORE TRUST:	
— (w) Common shares	$12.00
— (w) Prem. per $1000 Deb.	$35.49
— (w) Equitalia S.A.	$9.53
(d) Eurunion	$44.98
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.19
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$19.49
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$18.20
(d) Fiducem	BF1,308
(d) Finance Union	$11.23
(w) First/Fund	$12.40
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$9.27
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$10.04
— (d) Austl.Ld.&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$10.57
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$32.29
(w) First Security Cap. Fd.	SF117.90
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$99.93
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$19.18
(d) Fonditalia	$17.38
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF3,005
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF146.64
FUND OF AUSTRALIAN GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral. ($US)	$2.94
— (w) Fd Austral. Sterling	Aus.$4.27
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.09
— (w) — — Int'l Ld.	Aus.$7.49
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.84
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$10.21
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$12.37
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$8.21
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$8.14
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$5,272
(w) Hedged Investors	$14.989
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$38.14
(d) ICOFUND	$11.25
(w) INGROW	$24.13
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— (d) Commonw.Int.Corp.	Can.$14.21
— (d) Commonw.Leverage.	Can.$3.83
— (d) Commonw.Int.Vent.	Can.$7.64
— (d) Fund of Funds	$9.19
— (d) FOF Sterling	£2.34
— (d) I.I.T.	—
— (d) Investors Fonds	—
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$8.53
— (d) Regent Growth Fd.	$10.05
— (d) Regent Venture	Can.$4.71
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$8.57
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.$7.44
(d) Interfix	—

(d) Interfund S.A.	
(d) Interitalia	
(w) Intermarket Fund	$185.8
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$28.3
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	$1,270.9
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd SA.	$10.1
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.8
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$12.2
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.3
(d) Japan Selection Fund	—
(l) Jardine Japan Fund	$36.8
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1.93
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$8.1
(w) Keyfund	$11.0
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF	$10.1
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd.	$15.5
(l) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$23.0
(w) Luxfund	$24.8
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	—
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$7.1
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$11.1
(w) N.A.M.F.	$163.4
(w) Nippon Fund	$26.2
(d) Nomura-A.J.I.F.	Yen 9.9
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$4.7
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$27.0
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$2.
(l) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$11.1
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$28.
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$17.
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$11.
(w) Pyramid (CMO)	BF75.
(d) Renta Fund	LF2.1
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3.6
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$8.
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$11.
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$15.
— (d) Global Fund	$8.
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF73.
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd.	$11.
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$8.
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$9.
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$13.
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$9
— (d) Share Realty	$12.
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$9
— (d) Enterprise Fund	
— (d) Harbor Fund	
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	
— (d) Crossbow Fund	
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd.	
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	
SOFID GROUPE GENEVE:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	
— (r) Securswiss	
(l) So African Int'l Fund	
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	
(w) Stand. & Poor.Int. Fd.	
(w) Star Fund	$3
(r) Sue Int'l Ventures Inc.	$18
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF511
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF12
— (d) Universal Fund	SF12
(r) Talent Global Fund	$14
(l) The Commodity Fund	
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	
(w) Tokyo Valor	$14
(w) Transpacific Fund	$14
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 13
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 11
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	
— (d) Bond Invest.	
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh.	
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	
— (d) Globinvest	
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	
— (d) Safit So. Af. Sh.	
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	
— (d) Europafonds	
— (d) Unifonds	DM2
— (d) Unirenta	DM44
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$1
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$2
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2.
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2.
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	
(w) Worldwide Securities	$4
(w) Worldwide Special	$3.
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	
(w) Zodiac Fund	

DM — Deutsche Mark; s — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not availab… BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss franc… + — Offer price; a — Asked.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

ontinued from preceding page.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		Penall pf1.40	3	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	
		Pennzoil .80	214	21½	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
		Pennz pf1.33	114	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	
		PeopDrg .35	10	15½	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	− ⅛
		PeopGas 2.10	114	32½	33	32¼	32⅞	+ ½
		PepsiCo 1	124	85	85½	84⅛	84⅛	− ½
		PerkElmr .21	154	40⅝	42⅛	40⅝	42	+1⅝
		Pet Inc 1.20	15	46¾	47¼	46⅝	46¾	− ⅛
		Petinc pf 1	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ¼
		Pet Inc pf1.30	2	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
		PetePaul 1.20	13	25¾	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
		Petrie Str .40	175	48	48	47	37	−1⅛
		Petrolan .34	34	27⅝	27⅞	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
		Petrlm 1.80a	9	20	20⅞	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
		Pfizer .60a	405	42	42⅝	41½	42	
		Phelps D 2.10	37	37⅝	37½	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
		Phila El 1.64	449	22⅝	22⅞	22	22	− ⅛
		Phil El pf8.75	z70	111½	111½	111½	111½	−1
		Phil El pf7.85	z90	103½	103½	103½	103½	
		Phil El pf7.75	z80	103	103	103	103	
		Phil El pf4.68	z90	63¾	64	63¾	64	+ ⅛
		Phil El pf4.40	z40	59	59	58	58	
		Phil El pf4.30	z40	57½	58½	57½	57½	−1½
		PhilaSub 1.80	21	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
		PhilMorr 1.24	60	101½	103¼	101⅛	102⅛	+ ½
		PhilMor pf 4	z20	66	66	66	66	+7
		Philip Ind .16	69	20⅛	20¼	20	20	
		Phil Ind pf 1	20	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ½
		Phil Pet 1.30	164	27⅞	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
		Phil VH .40	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
		Pickwick Inf	52	47¾	47¾	47⅛	47⅛	− ⅛
		PiedNGs 1.24	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
		Pillsbury 1.44	2	47	47	47	47	—
		PionNGas .82	42	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
		PitneyB .40	143	22⅞	22⅞	22½	23	− ½
		PitFerg .80	4	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	− ⅛
		PittFtW pf	z200	53½	53½	53½	53½	−1
		Pittston .80b	151	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	− ⅝
		Plan Resrch	50	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
		Playboy .12	70	19⅛	19⅝	15¾	18⅞	− ⅛
		PlesyLtd .12	324	2½	2½	2½	2½	
		Polaroid .32	335	129¼	129¾	126	126¼	−2¾
		PorteInc .20	37	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
		PortGEl 1.42	27	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
		PotlatchF 1	29	27⅝	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
		Potom Elec 1	47	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
		PotEl pf4.50	z140	57⅛	57½	57⅛	57½	+ ¼
		PotEl pf2.44	1	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
		PPG Ind 1.48	89	47¼	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
		Premier I .30	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
		Premr I pf.70	9	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
		ProctGm 1.50	1838	97¼	97½	94	96⅛	− ½
		ProdRsch .10	51	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	− ¼
		PubSCol 1.13	68	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
		P SvEG 1.72	472	22⅝	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	− ⅛
		PubSvcEG rt	4701	7-64	⅛	7-64	7-64	
		PSEG pf9.62	z350	117	117	117	117	
		PSEG pf8.08	z50	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	
		PSEG pf7.52	4	97⅛	97⅛	97½	97½	− ⅛
		PSEG pf7.40	4	97⅛	97⅛	97	97	− ¾
		PSEG pf1.40	3	20	20	20	20	
		PubSvIn 3.18	69	33½	34⅛	33½	34	+ ½
		PS Ind pf3.50	z210	47	47	47	47	
		PS Ind pf1.08	z130	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		PS Ind pf1.04	z500	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
		PubS NH 1.44	30	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	− ½
		Pueblo In .28a	23	6⅛	6	6⅛	6	+ ¼
		PR Ceml .40	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		PugSPLt 1.84	14	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
		Pullman 3	22	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼	
		Purex Cp .84	44	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
		Purex pf1.35	1	27	27	27	27	+ ½
		Purolatr .84	9	66½	66½	65⅞	66	
		Quakr Oat 1.04	43	63⅛	63⅝	62⅞	63⅛	− ¼
		QuakStOil .42	209	38½	40	38⅛	39½	+1⅛
		Questor .80	63	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
		R						
		RalstonP .70	156	40⅝	40⅞	39⅝	39⅞	− ⅛
		Ramadal .12	153	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	− ½
		Ranco Inc .92	66	20	30½	20	30½	+ ⅛
		Rapid Amer	47	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	− ⅝
		RaybstosM 1	10	27½	27¼	27	27¼	
		Raymint .20e	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		Raytheon .40	131	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35⅜	− ⅛
		RCA 1	347	34⅝	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
102	81½	RCA cv pf 4	2	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	− ½
54½	49⅛	RCA pf 3.50	z40	51	51	51	51	
3½	2	vjReading Co	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅛	23⅝	[illegible] .25	105	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	23⅛	Redman .13	122	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29⅝	− ½
38	24⅛	Reev Br 1.50	4	24½	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ¼
15⅛	9⅛	Reich Ch .30	45	14⅛	14¼	13⅞	14	
16	10⅛	Relian Str .40	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	111	
29⅝	22½	Relian El .70	10	24⅝	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
82	65	Relianll pf 2	2	70	70	70	70	− ½
52¼	41	Relian pf1.60	1	43	43	43	43	− ⅛
9⅛	4½	Republic Co	176	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
20	17⅛	RepMtg 1.80a	13	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
24⅞	20⅛	Repub Stl 1	64	22½	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
47⅛	32⅛	RepubCred 2	4	35¼	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
56	36⅛	Revco DS .36	35	51	51	50⅛	50⅝	− ⅛
16⅛	10½	Revere Copp	61	11	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
76½	67⅛	Revlon 1	63	72⅞	73½	72⅞	73	+ ¼
44⅝	37⅛	Rex Chn 1.30	1	40	40	40	40	
48	42⅛	RexC pf2.36	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	4⅛	Rexham	84	7½	7⅛	7½	7½	
78	58⅛	Reyn Ind 2.30	157	72⅛	73½	72⅛	72⅞	− ⅛
94	46⅛	Reyln pf 2.25	10	87⅛	87⅛	87	87	−1⅛
37⅝	14⅛	ReynMet .40	52	15⅛	17	15⅛	16⅛	
46⅛	38⅛	Rey M pf4.50	89	60⅛	60½	60	60	− ¾
31	19⅛	ReynSec .50	24	19⅛	19⅛	19½	19⅛	− ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	Rheingold .30	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	12½	Richrdson .40	3	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
77⅛	67⅛	RichMrl 1.04	3	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	− ¼
34⅛	26	RidderP .32	3	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛	− ¼
22⅞	16⅛	RiegelTxl .80	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ¼
25⅛	13⅛	Rio Grnd .40	190	19½	19⅝	19	19	
14⅛	12	RioGrn pf.50	5	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	
52⅛	37	RiteAid .08	108	47⅛	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ ¼
43⅛	39	Rivlans Fd	16	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅛	RoanSel .54e	36	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
43⅝	35⅛	RobshCon .72	9	39½	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	− ½
30⅛	21⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	13	22⅞	22	22⅛	22⅛	
58⅛	39⅛	RobinsAH .42	18	56	57½	55⅞	57½	+1⅛
25⅛	21	RochGs 1.20b	37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	44	RochTel 1.34	37	48⅛	47	46	46⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Rockowr .24	32	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	− ½
36⅛	27⅛	Rockwell 1.40	20	36	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
76	68½	Rohm Haas	10	68½	68½	68⅛	68⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	Rohr Ind .80	43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
40	33	RollinsInc .15	92	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	6½	Ronson .20b	13	6⅛	7	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
40⅛	26	RovCCola .36	17	37⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
18	8⅛	RTE Corp	30	12½	12⅛	12	12	− ⅛
02½	40⅛	Rubbrmd .40	13	82	82	81½	81½	− ¼
10⅛	5⅛	Rucker Co	56	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	Russ Tog .70	3	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	37⅛	RyderSy .25	89	40⅛	40½	39½	39½	− ⅛
		S						
10¼	7¼	Safeard Ind	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
42⅛	34⅛	Safeway 1.35	113	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34½	− ⅛
37½	37⅛	StJosM 1.50	35	28½	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
62⅛	43½	StL SaF 2.50	2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	36⅛	StRegisP 1.40	43	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
23⅛	17¼	SalantCp .30b	41	18	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
22⅞	16⅛	SanDGas 1.08	50	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ½
20⅛	13⅛	Sanders Asso	19	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14½	
19⅛	13⅛	Sangamo .40	12	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
34⅛	30	SJuanR 2.37f	2	33⅛	32⅛	32½	32½	− ½
36⅛	28⅛	Sa Feind 1.60	160	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SFe Ind pf.50	12	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
48	36⅛	SanFaint .30	45	40⅛	41	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅛
c12	9⅛	SarWelSci .30	11	10	10	9⅛	10	
18½	16	SavanhE 1.12	x7	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12½	SavA Stop .24	82	15½	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
28	16⅛	SavinB Mch	92	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Saxon Ind	313	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
21⅛	13⅛	Schaefer Cp	32	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
119⅛	82⅛	ScherPlg .94	104	118⅛	119	116⅛	116½	−2½
58	43⅛	SchlitzBr .56	43	54¼	55½	54	55¼	+1½
214½	145	Schlmbr 1.46	40	203½	206	202½	205½	+2
22⅛	15⅛	SCM Corp	111	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	SCOA Ind .60	25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½	− ⅛
36⅛	29	ScottFds .50	6	31½	31½	31⅛	31½	− ¼
45⅛	26½	Scott Fetz .84	30	43	43⅛	43	43⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	Scott For .60	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
16⅛	13¼	Scott Pap .50	215	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
33⅛	25½	Scovill Mf .30	442	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅛	− ½
80½	64	Scovil pf2.50	1	68	68	68	60	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Scud Duo Vst	137	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ½
9⅛	8⅛	Scuddr pf.59e	2	8½	5½	5½	8½	

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70⅛	59⅛	SbCL In 2.30	55	62⅛	62⅛	61¾	61¾	− ⅛
17	12½	SbWAir .75f	176	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Seagrave .26f	20	15⅛	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
98	72⅛	Searl GD 1.30	22	92⅛	92½	92⅛	92½	− ⅛
119⅛	97⅛	SearsR 1.40a	164	114⅛	114⅛	113⅛	113⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	11	Seatrain Line	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	43⅛	Sedco Inc .08	163	54⅛	54⅛	53⅛	53½	− ¼
35⅛	28½	Servmt .30b	119	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32½	− ⅛
18	9⅛	Shakspre .24	91	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
21½	24⅛	Shapell .10	513	25	25	23¼	23⅛	−2⅛
50½	42	Shell Oil 2.40	1485	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛	45⅞	− ⅛
47⅛	21⅛	ShellerGl .80	136	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+1⅛
30	20⅛	ShelGl pf1.40	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29½	− ½
44½	23⅛	ShelGl pf1.35	25	41⅛	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+1⅛
53⅛	48⅛	Sherw Wm 2	103	55⅛	56	55⅛	56	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	SiegalH .10a	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½	− ⅛
13⅛	14½	SierraPac .90	16	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
27⅛	10	Signal Co .60	87	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ¼
55	40	Signal pf2.20	3	50⅛	50⅛	50½	50⅛	− ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Signal pf 1	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
69	55½	Signode 1.14	3	67⅛	67⅛	67	67	− ⅛
7⅛	5	Simm Prec	16	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
41⅛	29	Simmon .80a	43	31⅛	37	31½	32	+ ½
54⅛	44	SimpPat .80	82	44⅛	45⅛	44¼	44¼	+ ½
93⅛	77⅛	SingerCo 2.40	49	86⅛	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛	−1
121½	100	Singer pf3.50	6	112	113⅛	111¼	c111¼	− ½
30⅛	23⅛	SkaggCo .40	610	29⅛	29⅛	29½	29⅛	− ⅛
52⅛	45	Skelly Oil 1	3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	22½	Skil Cp .62e	10	33⅛	34⅛	33½	33½	
74	61⅛	Skyline .24	178	67⅛	68⅛	66½	66½	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Smith AO	44	24⅛	25	24⅛	25	+ ½
40½	24⅛	Smith Intl .40	10	37½	37⅛	31	37	− ⅛
81⅛	52½	Smith KF 2	190	59	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	− ½
31½	25⅛	Smucker .70	3	27	27	27	27	+ ½
23⅛	13⅛	Sola Bas .50	277	22⅛	22⅛	37½	22½	+ ¼
11⅛	5⅛	Sonesta	20	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	31⅛	Sony Co .08e	465	38½	38⅛	38½	38⅛	+1
		Sony fn.08e	47	25	35½	34½	34½	
30	28⅛	SooLine .62h	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ½
22⅛	15⅛	SOS Cons .50	3	17	17	17	17	
26	21⅛	SCarEG 1.38	125	21⅛	21½	21	21	− ¼
25⅛	22	SoJerInd 1.52	15	37⅛	22⅛	37⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
22⅛	18⅛	South Co 1.30	315	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
37	37⅛	SouInGE 1.86	7	34	34	33⅛	33½	− ⅛
49⅛	41⅛	SouNGas 1.40	25	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	− ½
52	42⅛	SouPac 2.08	101	43⅛	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ½
104	84⅛	SouthRy 3.20	32	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	− ⅛
13	13⅛	South Ry pf	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
29	24⅛	SouUGas 1.30	7	26	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SwstAir .41f	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅛	14⅛	SwstFor Ind	28	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14½	
12½	11⅛	Swest PS .74	240	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	− ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Sparton .40	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
52	33½	Sperry Hut 1	46	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33½	− ½
44⅛	29⅛	SperryR .60e	x413	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¼
13⅛	8⅛	Sprague El	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	16	SpringsMill 1	2	17	17	17	17	− ¼
39⅛	28⅛	SquareD .92	139	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
101⅛	80⅛	Squibb 1.50	71	98	98	97	97⅛	
81⅛	44⅛	StBrands 1.66	89	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	− ⅛
58	8	StdBrd pf3.50	z50	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
54⅛	36½	StBrPaint .30	19	49½	50	49⅛	50	+ ½
21	16	Std Intl .32	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Std Kollsman	12	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	
62⅛	54	StOilCal 2.90	138	61	61⅛	60⅛	61	+ ⅛
70⅛	60⅛	StOilInd 3.29	188	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
77⅛	68	StOilNJ 3.90e	415	73⅛	76	73	73⅛	− ½
88⅛	67⅛	StdOilOh 2.70	138	69	69⅛	68	68	− ⅛
11½	8⅛	Std Press	94	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	StPrudent .46	23	10⅛	11	10⅛	11	+ ½
46⅛	32	StanlyWk .80	3	44⅛	44⅛	44	44⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Stanray .40	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Starrett .80a	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
44⅛	36⅛	Stauf Ch 1.80	9	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Sterch Br .48	15	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
36⅛	32⅛	Sterl Drug	148	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	− ¼
31⅛	23	StevensJ 1.80	37	28⅛	28⅛	28½	28⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	34½	StewWar 1.35	5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
27⅛	17	Stoke VenC 1	39	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17½	− ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Stoke VC pf 1	z300	14	14	14	14	− ½
48⅛	86	Stone W 1.90	x3	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ½
12⅛	7⅛	StoneConl .20	1	10½	10½	10⅛	10½	
47⅛	21	StorerBrd .50	3	44	44	43⅛	43⅛	− ⅛
22	16½	StrideRite .62	34	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
51	37⅛	StudWor 1.20	10	45⅛	45⅛	45½	45½	− ⅛
38½	29⅛	St W pfA 1.40	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	− ½
27⅛	22	Sub Prop	3	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	− ⅛

High	Low —1972—	Div. in $ Stocks and	100s. Sls.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge Net
16⅛	14½	SuCrest .80	2	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	− ½
34⅛	29	Sun Chem .40	9	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28½	− ½
57⅛	41⅛	SunOil 1b	17	41⅞	42⅛	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
46⅛	39	Sun Oil pf2.25	86	39	39⅛	38⅛	39¼	− ⅛
35⅛	31⅛	Sunbeam .80	95	33⅛	34¼	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅛
36½	27¼	Sundstrnd .80	9	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
1⅛	7¼	Sunshne Mng	73	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
31	26⅛	SupValu .73	10	27⅛	29⅛	29	29	
276	183	Supr Oil 1.40	45	234½	242	234½	242	+9
21⅛	12⅛	SupmktG .20	78	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
26⅛	23½	SurvyFd .25h	x54	24½	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Swank .60a	8	14	14	14	14	− ½
38⅛	30⅛	Swift Co .70	90	32	32	31⅛	31⅛	− ¼
39⅛	32	Sybron .64	106	33½	33½	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
37	58	Sybron pf2.40	2	58	59	58	59	+1
24¼	16⅛	Systron Dono	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
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57¼	41⅛	Taft Brd .80	73	46⅛	46⅛	45½	45½	− ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Talcott 1.10	17	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	+ ¼
15⅛	11⅛	Talley .46f	60	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
18⅛	14½	Talley pfB 1	9	15½	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ¼
26½	19	Tampa El .54	342	19⅛	19½	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
49	36½	Tandy Corp	56	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	− ⅛
41	29¼	TappanCo .40	49	33½	33⅛	32⅛	33½	− ¼
28⅛	17½	Technicon Cp	23	23	23	22½	37½	− ⅛
58	32⅛	Tektronix	11	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Teledyne .70f	390	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	19½	− ⅛
31⅛	77	Teledyne pf 6	20	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	− ½
14⅛	9⅛	Telex Cp	152	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
32⅛	23⅛	Templal .28	64	28⅛	28⅛	27	27½	− ⅛
27	23¼	Tenneco 1.32	340	23½	23⅛	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Tennec wt A	132	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
102⅛	93⅛	Tennec pf5.50	12	93⅛	93⅛	90½	90½	+ ⅛
55½	27	Tesoro Pet	107	46	48	46⅛	44½	− ½
34	29½	Texaco 1.66	495	32⅛	32⅛	33⅛	32½	
49⅛	38	TexETrn 1.52	49	48	48	47½	47¼	− ⅛
25⅛	28⅛	TexGasT 1.58	19	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28½	
20⅛	14⅛	TexGilInc .60	159	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ¼
35	27⅛	Texas Ind 1b	11	33¼	33¼	35	33	
171½	117¼	TexasInst .54	105	170¼	171	168	169¼	−1¼
61⅛	47⅛	TexOil&G .02	15	57⅛	57⅛	56⅞	57¼	+ ¼
24⅛	13	TexPLd .52e	38	23	23⅛	22⅞	23½	+ ⅛
29	27¼	Tex Util	109	28½	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
35⅛	29	Textf Ind	19	23¼	23⅛	33	23	− ⅛
36⅛	30⅛	Textron .90	106	32⅞	32⅞	32⅛	32½	− ¼
46⅛	39½	Textr pf2.08	95	41⅛	41½	41⅛	41⅛	− ½
35⅛	29⅛	Textr pf1.40	14	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
21⅛	15½	Thiokol .40	30	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
75⅛	54⅛	ThomBet 1.08	9	73¼	73⅛	73¼	73½	
34⅛	26⅛	Thomie .40b	31	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
49⅛	41⅛	ThomJW 1e	11	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	− ⅛
16⅛	13½	ThriftyDg .37	57	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14½	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	TI Corp 1.20	53	23⅛	23⅛	33⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
33⅛	24	TidewatM .30	7	29½	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ½
64⅛	47⅛	Time Inc 1.90	89	48⅛	48¼	47	47	−1½
60½	46½	TimesMir .52	13	58½	58⅛	58⅛	58¼	
44⅛	39⅛	Timken 1.80	178	37⅛	30½	07½	30¼	
27	1½	TishRlty .40b	3	22⅛	33	22⅛	22	+ ¼
14⅛	9⅛	TobleP .30p	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
25½	16⅛	Todd Ship .80	19	23⅛	23⅛	33	23¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	26⅛	Toledo E 1.84	89	26⅛	27	26⅛	37	+ ¼
68⅛	3⅛	ToolRsh 2.30f	165	5¼	5⅛	50	50	− ¾
18⅛	12⅛	Toot Rol .40b	9	12¼	15¼	13	12	
79⅛	69½	Trane Co .90	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	− ¼
48⅛	48	Trans U 1.28	86	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	− ¼
59⅛	39⅛	Trans W Air	492	54¼	54½	53⅛	53⅛	− ⅛
34	25⅛	TrnWAir pf	16	31	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	TransWd Fle	6	11⅛	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
37½	16⅛	Transmr .55b	196	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	14	Transcon .42	26	15⅛	16	15½	13	+ ⅛
47	23½	Travelrs .84	16f	38	38½	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
57½	44½	Travelrs pf 2	3	49⅛	49⅛	49	49	−1
21⅛	15⅛	TravLdg .25e	38	17	17⅛	16⅛	17	− ⅛
32⅛	27⅛	TriCon 2.28e	65	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
29⅛	27	TriSoM 3.17e	36	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
20	15⅛	Triangind .00	13	15⅛	16½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
29½	21⅛	TriangP .15e	16	23	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ¼
55⅛	39¼	Tropicana	35	55½	56⅛	55¼	55⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	30	TRW Inc 1	208	33	34	33	33½	− ¼
27⅛	72½	TRW pf4.50	2	77	77	76⅛	76⅛	− ¼
89½	77	TRW pf4.40	3	82½	83	82½	32¼	+ ¼
222	187	TRW pf4.25	1	208	208	208	208	
15½	12	TucsnGE .72	163	12⅛	12¼	12	12	− ⅛
17	9⅛	Twent Cenl	187	10	10	9⅛	10	
32⅛	25½	Tyler Corp	101	26¼	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
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54⅛	38⅛	UAL Inc	734	39¼	39⅛	37⅛	38¼	− ½
51⅛	37⅛	UAL pf.40	22	37	37	36	36⅛	−2½

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58	29	UARCO .10	7	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	UG Cp 1.32	9	18½	18⅛	13½	18⅛	
30	22	UMC Ind .75	36	25¼	25⅛	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
41½	32¼	Unil Ltd .97e	1	39	39	39	39	
45½	36⅛	Unil NV 2.25e	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	− ⅛
		UnNV fn2.25	34	41½	41½	41½	41½	
41⅛	36⅛	Un Camp 1	28	39	39	37⅛	29	+ ¼
31	4⅛	Un Carbide 2	543	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48½	− ⅛
51½	35	UnComr 1.26	36	35½	36¼	36	36½	+ ⅛
25½	17	Un.ea Corp	113	13½	14	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	17	Un Elec 1.28	79	17	17¼	17	17½	+ ¼
107	103	Un El 7lpf 6	3	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
58	54½	Un El pf 4	z50	56	56	56	56	+ ½
35½	28½	UnOilCal 1.60	102	29	29⅛	29	29¼	+ ¼
49½	41	UOCal pf2.50	46	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	41½	+ ⅛
61¼	51⅛	Un Pac Cp2	90	53½	54	52⅛	52⅛	−1⅛
1⅛	9½	UnPac pf.47	6	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
39⅛	29⅛	Unionam.80	3	36½	36⅛	36½	36⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	16½	Uniroyal .70	31	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
108⅛	100½	Uniroyal pf 8	z130	103½	103½	103	102	− ½
29¼	11⅛	Unishops .43	41	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	− ⅛
43	31⅛	Unit Air 1.80	95	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅛
16	12½	Unit Brands	118	13½	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
60⅛	5½	U Brd pf3.20	220	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
17	5	L Brd pf1.20	7	16	16	16	16	− ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	UnitCp .70e	30	9	9⅛	9	9	
13⅛	9½	UnS Fin Cal	28	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Unit Gas .80	93	18	18⅛	18	18	
30½	27⅛	Un Illum 2.16	2	28⅛	28⅛	28½	28¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Unit Ind .30	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	
39⅛	32½	Un Inns .10e	16	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36¼	+ ½
47⅛	42⅛	UnJersBks 3	11	46½	47	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
30⅛	22½	Unit MM 1.30	18	22⅛	22⅛	37½	22⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Un Nuclr	40	13½	13½	12⅛	13½	
3⅛	2	Unit Pk Min	20	2¼	2½	2½	2¼	− ⅛
37⅛	17½	Un Refing .15	21	19¼	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ½
48⅛	40½	US FldG 2.28	64	41	41	40¼	40½	− ½
42⅛	30	US Finl .05e	29	31½	32	31⅛	32	+ ¼
37	31⅛	USFors 3.19e	3	31⅛	32	01½	33	+ ⅛
35⅛	28⅛	US FreT [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29½	28⅛	2	¼
33½	26½	US Gyps 1.50	84	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27	
25	33⅛	USGyp pf1.80	3	31¼	01⅛	31¼	31¼	
37	23	U0 Hom .06e	70	30	30¼	30	30½	− ½
28⅛	22⅛	US Indusl .62	104	23½	23⅛	22⅛	20½	
30½	25¼	US Leasg .20	22	25½	26	35½	26	+ ½
29⅛	22	US Shoe .88	30	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	− ¼
34½	29⅛	US Steel 1.60	134	32½	20¼	29½	30	− ⅛
26⅛	31½	US Tobac .62	12	22⅛	22½	22¼	22¼	
23¼	16⅛	UniTel .96	206	17½	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	UniTel wt	19	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
28⅛	23½	UnTel pf1.37	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
31	26	UnTel pf1.50	43	26⅛	26⅛	25	25	−1
32⅛	29	U Leaf 1.56	x29	31¼	22	31¼	32	+ ⅛
24⅛	15½	Univ Oil Pd	170	22	22	21½	21¼	− ¼
27	13⅛	UnivCpp .87f	137	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
167½	75½	Upjohn 1.60	79	100	101	99⅛	99⅛	+ ½
20¼	14¼	Uris Bldg .40	5	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	
63⅛	44	USLIFE .52	9	58½	58½	58½	58¼	
18⅛	14⅛	USM stp .40	141	17¼	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31	26	USM pf2.10	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
86	63⅛	Utah Int .84	31	85⅛	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛	− ⅛
36⅛	30	UtahPwLt 3	58	31	31	30⅛	31	
31½	22⅛	UV Ind 1	33	26½	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	21	UV Ind pf1.26	31	21½	22	21½	21¾	+ ½
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18¼	13⅛	Varian Assoc	78	14	14	13½	13½	− ¼
27¼	19	VCA Corp .40	219	37	22¼	21½	21½	− ¼
42⅛	27⅛	Veeder 1.60	9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30¼	− ⅛
19½	12	VendoCo .10e	25	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
20⅛	27⅛	VF Corp	79	28½	28⅛	28¼	20⅛	+ ¼
28⅛	15½	Viacom Inl	37	19⅛	20½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
24⅛	14⅛	VictComp .50	53	20¼	20⅛	20½	20¼	
33	21	VaComw .80	x6	31⅛	31⅛	31½	31⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	VaElPw 1.12	227	16⅛	17¼	16⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
115	110½	VaEP pf8.84	z20	112¼	112¼	112¼	113¼	− ⅛
98	94¼	Va EP pf7.20	z1030	95	95	95	95	−1
34⅛	22⅛	Vornado	68	23	23	22¼	22½	− ⅛
27¼	17	VSI Corp .48	7	25¼	25¼	28⅛	25½	
28⅛	23	VulcMgl 1.04	11	27	27	26½	26½	− ¼
15½	11½	VWR Unit .48	42	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
		W						
60⅛	52	Wab R pf4.50	z50	53	53	53	53	+1
38⅛	35⅛	Wachov Co	93	38½	38½	38½	38½	− ½
83	68¼	Wach pf2.20	11	83	83	82¼	02¼	− ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	WachRl 2.57e	62	31	31¼	30⅛	31⅛	+ ¾
28	19¼	Walgreen 1	19	19⅛	20	19¾	19⅛	

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¼	41½	WalkrH 1.20a	12	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ½
26	21⅛	WallBusF .40	139	22⅛	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
24	20½	WallMury .60	22	21½	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24½	Wang Labs	58	57½	57½	57¼	57½	
14⅛	9⅛	Ward Foods	23	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
25	18⅛	Warnaco .60	16	19½	19⅛	19½	19⅛	− ½
22	16½	Warner Co	22	19¼	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ¼
30½	01⅛	WarnCom .25	102	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛	− ⅛
100	63⅛	WarnC pf1.25	3	99	99	99	99	
92¼	77⅛	WarLam 1.20	73	86⅛	87⅛	86⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
43	33⅛	WarnSwa 1	10	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	− ⅛
36½	21⅛	Wash Gs 1.80	15	22	23	22⅛	22½	+ ½
15⅛	14⅛	WashStl .80a	10	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ½
23½	21¼	WasWP 1.40	3	21⅛	21⅛	31⅛	21⅛	
48¼	31½	Watkin Joans	6	44½	44⅛	44	44	+ ½
13⅛	13	Wayn Gos .76	11	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
7⅛	5½	Wean Unit	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	8¼	Wean Uelt pf	11	9½	9½	9½	9½	
15	11¼	Weater .11e	11	12	12	11⅛	12	− ⅛
11	8⅛	Webb Del E	31	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9½	− ⅛
29⅛	16½	WeilMcL .50	15	19½	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
29½	15	Weis Mkt .48	13	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	18½	− ½
4⅛	3	Welbilt Corp	3	3	2	3	3	− ⅛
50¼	38⅛	WellsFar 1.72	6	47¼	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20	WellFM 1.67e	58	21	31	20½	20⅛	− ⅛
27½	19½	WellsRG .40e	10	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	WescoF .84f	0	14	14	13⅛	14	
31	25⅛	West Tra .40	2	29⅛	29⅛	29½	29½	− ⅛
65½	59	WPP pf 4.50	z160	81	31	60¼	60¼	
58	54	WPP pfC 4.10	z30	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	WstPtPep 1e	15	24½	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	33½	WnAir Lin	35	40⅛	41	40⅛	40½	+ ½
36½	29⅛	Wn Banc 1.30	793	30⅛	30⅛	32¼	30⅛	− ⅛
23⅛	15	Wn Pac Ind	50	15⅛	16¼	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
69⅛	41⅛	WeUnion 1.40	312	56⅛	58⅛	56⅛	58⅛	+2¼
134¼	85½	Wn Ue pf4.60	25	116	117	116	117	+1
54⅛	43	WestgEl .94	113	50¼	51½	50¼	51⅛	+1
24½	13	Weslvco 1.05	25	22⅛	37	22⅛	23	+ ½
40¼	30⅛	Weybero 1.20	7	32¼	35	32⅛	33	+ ¼
53⅛	42⅛	Weyers .80	316	47¼	48½	47⅛	47⅛	
117	105¼	Weysr pf6.75	9	108¼	108¼	107¼	108¼	+1¼
56½	51½	Weysr pf2.75	68	54½	54½	53½	53½	−1
10¼	6⅛	WsibFry .13e	412	9½	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ½
24¼	15⅛	WsselPlt Sff	24	21½	21½	21	21	− ⅛
65	55	WsselPlt pf 6	z260	39	59	58¼	58¼	− ¾
54	45½	WsselPlt pf 5	z200	47	47	47	47	
30 6	34	Wsirlpool	199	35½	35½	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
27½	20	WsltCn .40b	49	20⅛	20⅛	20½	20⅛	− ⅛
37¼	35⅛	WsltCn pfB 3	1	37	37	37	37	+ ½
37	35	Wsll C pfC 3	0	3)	35	35	35	− ¼
38⅛	34½	WsltCrss .44	66	36⅛	36½	36¼	36½	
29½	17	Wslte Motor	143	17⅛	17½	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	9	Wslttaker	261	9	9½	5½	5⅛	− ⅛
53⅛	39½	WickesCorp 1	31	39⅛	40⅛	39⅛	40	− ⅛
10⅛	7	WiebtStr .25b	5	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
48½	39⅛	Will Ross .44	11	44⅛	44⅛	44½	44½	− ⅛
52¼	41	Williams Co	27	45⅛	45¼	45½	45⅛	− ½
34¼	25¼	Wms Co wt	139	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27½	− ¼
58⅛	49⅛	WinnDx 1.74	34	53	53½	53	53¼	+ ⅛
96⅛	46⅛	Winnebago	195	91⅛	92⅛	89⅛	89½	−2¼
48½	43	Winnebgo wt	44	46	46	45	45⅛	− ¼
24⅛	21⅛	WisElPw 1.54	39	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛	22½	+ ⅛
114¼	110½	WisEP pf8.90	z10	111⅛	111⅛	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
6¼	15⅛	Wlsc PS 1.13	10	13½	16¼	13	16	
30	24¼	Wltco Cs .92	59	26	26	25¼	25⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	5	WolveWW .36	39	8¼	8⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	Womelco .46	49	22½	22	23½	22⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Woods Cp .48	18	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	− ¼
47½	34	Woolwts 1.20	127	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
67⅛	49	Woolw pf2.20	15	54½	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	− ½
14⅛	9½	World Alrwy	24	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	− ½
159¼	132	Wrigley 3a	10	140	140½	138¾	138⅛	− ⅛
20¼	14⅛	Wurlitzer .60	11	16¼	17	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
		X						
159¼	120½	Xerox Co .84	151	147¼	148⅛	146½	147⅛	− ½
34⅛	22⅛	Xtra Inc	27	30	30	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
		Y						
18⅛	11⅛	YngStDr .30p	30	12½	13	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
		Z						
46⅛	36⅛	Zale Corp .64	101	43¼	43⅛	43	43	− ¼
38⅛	27⅛	Zapata Corp	206	27¼	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
76	57½	Zapata pf 3	3	53	55	53	55	−2½
39⅛	31	Zayre Corp	20	36½	36⅛	36⅛	36½	
30½	41⅛	Zinits R 1.40	55	43½	43⅛	43½	43½	+ ⅛
37	20½	Zurn Ind .28	297	31½	21⅛	20½	20½	− ⅛

YORK, June 27—Cash
primary markets as regis-
ay in New York were:

and unit	Tues.	Year ago
s. lb.	*.30¼	.27¾
antos lb.	†.47½	.48
25		
64-60 38½ yd.	.21¼	.17
s (Pitt.) ton.	226.00	214.00
ry. Phila. ton.	85.25	74.80
No 1 hvy Pitt	36-37	35-36
lb	.15½-.16	.14½
, lb.	.52½-.52¾	.63
tal lb.	2.75	1.66
basis, lb	.38	.18
oz.	1.56½	1.36½
ITY Indices:		
dex (base 100 1931)	408.3	274.7

† Asked.

EW YORK FUTURES

June 27, 1972

...ar No. 11: July 5.95-97, Sept. ...ct. 5.95-98, March '73 5.94, ...l b, July '73 5.93, Sept. '73

...aly 120.0 b, Dec. 120.0 b, 119.0 b.

...uly 26.53, Sept. 26.10, Dec. ...h '73 21.20, May '73 27.84, ...88, Sept. '73 28.23.

July 46.70, Sept. 47.35, Oct. 46.28, Jan. '73 48.55, March ...ay '73 48.50, July '73 43.90.

Juice (frozen concentrated): ...b, Sept. 00.00 b, Nov. 46.80, ...-March '73 42.90 b.

Nov. 3.06, March '73 3.43, ...50, May '73 4.29.

...ily 156.60, Sept. 158.20, Dec. ...'73 161.30, March '73 162.80, 1.40, July '73 165.90, Sept. '73

(b) bid. (n) nominal.

N No. 2

Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
37.07	39.43	38.80	38.60	—50
33.11	33.31	32.63	32.65	—69
29.67	29.72	29.4	29.35	—43
29.85	30.030	29.56	29.60	—37
30.25	30.25	30.02	30.10	—26
30.56	30.60	30.50	z30.35	—20
29.59	27.60	29.51	z29.51	+ 5
28.80	28.80	28.80	z28.85	+25

U.S. Commodity Prices

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Jul	1.41¼	1.43⅝	1.41¼	1.42⅝	1.41
Sep	1.41¾	1.44	1.41¾	1.43⅝	1.41¾
Dec	1.46½	1.48½	1.46½	1.40	1.46⅝
Mar	1.49½	1.50¼	1.48½	1.50	1.49⅝
May	1.48½	1.49	1.48½	1.48⅞	1.47½
CORN					
Jul	1.18¾	1.19⅝	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.19¼
Sep	1.22	1.22¼	1.22	1.22½	1.22¼
Dec	1.22	1.22½	1.22	1.22¼	1.22¼
Mar	1.26¼	1.26¾	1.26½	1.26¾	1.26½
May	1.29¼	1.29¾	1.29¼	1.29¾	1.29½
Jul	—	—	—	1.31¾	1.31¾
SOYBEANS					
Jul	3.41¼	3.45½	3.40¼	3.44⅞	3.41¼
Aug	3.41½	3.46½	3.41½	3.45⅛	3.42⅛
Sep	3.31¼	3.37¼	3.31¼	3.37¼	3.32¼
Nov	3.18	3.22⅛	3.18	3.21⅞	3.18¾
Jan	3.21¾	3.26	3.21¾	3.26	0.22¾
Mar	3.27½	3.30¼	3.27½	3.30¼	3.26¾
May	3.31⅛	3.34	3.31⅛	3.33¾	3.30¼
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul	9.78	10.25	9.78	10.20	9.85
Aug	9.87	10.30	9.87	10.25	9.92
Sep	9.94	10.22	9.94	10.21	9.97
Oct	9.91	10.14	9.91	10.14	b9.96
Nov	9.90	10.15	9.88	10.15	9.91
Dec	9.85	10.10	9.85	10.10	9.90
Jan	9.90	10.11	9.90	10.11	9.91
Mar	9.95	10.18	9.95	10.18	9.97
May	10.07	10.25	10.07	10.25	10.00
SOYBEAN MEAL					
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jul	102.40	103.60	102.35	102.40	102.25
Aug	102.50	104.00	102.50	103.80	102.30
Oct	98.00	98.70	98.00	98.70	98.00
Nov	96.00	96.6	95.75	96.50	96.00
Dec	94.40	95.50	94.30	95.40	94.30
Jan	95.23	95.70	95.10	95.55	94.40
Mar	95.20	96.00	95.20	b96.00	a95.50
May	—	—	—	a97.00	b95.50
SILVER					
Jun	156.00	157.00	156.00	156.70	156.80
Aug	157.70	158.00	156.90	157.80	157.70
Oct	157.10	159.50	158.90	159.30	157.10
Dec	160.10	161.00	157.80	160.90	160.50
Feb	161.50	162.40	161.50	162.40	161.90
Apr	163.40	163.70	162.90	163.60	163.30
Jun	164.50	165.40	164.50	165.40	164.70
Aug	166.90	166.90	166.90	166.90	166.10
Jul	124.50	130.70	124.50	130.00	123.90
Sep	115.50	119.70	115.20	118.60	114.70
Nov	110.00	111.00	109.70	111.20	109.40
Jan	106.40	108.50	106.40	107.50	106.20
Mar	107.40	109.20	107.40	108.50	107.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	31.55	37.77	37.45	37.65	37.62
Oct	35.85	35.90	35.65	35.72	35.97
Dec	35.75	35.85	35.55	35.67	35.93
Feb	36.10	36.25	35.87	36.10	36.30
Apr	35.85	36.02	35.72	35.95	a36.05

Sales: Aug 1904; Oct 1269; Dec 1212; Feb 588; April 270.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS					
Jul	27.55	29.50	27.55	29.25	27.50
Aug	31.00	32.40	30.98	32.25	30.95
Sep	37.00	38.85	36.90	38.60	37.35
Oct	37.50	37.75	37.50	37.75	37.00
Nov	40.75	41.75	40.75	41.75	40.45
Dec	41.55	42.70	41.50	42.70	41.60
Jan	40.90	41.50	40.90	41.50	b40.60
Feb	39.75	b40.65	39.75	b40.65	n37.55
Mar	—	—	—	n39.90	a3910

Sales: July 192; Aug 341; Sep 444; Oct 61; Nov 9; Dec 367; Jan 13; Feb 2; March 0.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS					
Jul	30.00	30.90	29.60	29.92	30.05
Aug	29.20	29.22	29.00	29.12	29.20
Oct	27.35	27.35	26.95	27.05	27.35
Dec	28.37	28.37	27.92	28.00	28.27
Feb	28.00	28.85	27.75	27.85	28.26
Apr	26.00	26.00	a25.67	26.70	26.10

Sales: July 152; Aug 125; Oct 176; Dec 475; Feb 550; April 50.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Jul	38.25	38.57	38.07	38.30	38.70
Aug	37.55	37.78	37.17	37.40	37.77
Feb	43.50	43.55	43.00	43.10	42.75
Mar	43.85	43.25	42.45	b42.55	42.30
May	42.00	42.00	41.45	b41.65	41.20
Jul	41.75	41.75	b41.65	a41.65	41.20
Aug	—	—	—	n39.70	b39.70

Sales: July 2728; Aug 3220; Feb 3016; March 405; May 92; July 7; Aug 0.

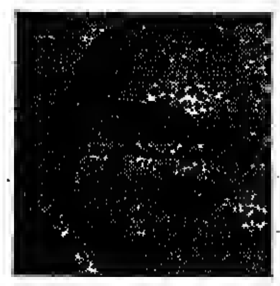
Open Interest: July 4474; Aug 4603; Feb 5228; March 833; May 195; July 42; Aug 19.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Eurodollars

June 27, 1972

	Bid.	Asked	Change Bid.
7 Day Fix	5 3/8	5	— 1/4
One Month ...	5 7/16	5 5/16	— 1/8
3 Months	5 11/16	5 13/16	— 1/8
6 Months	5 13/16	5 15/16	— 1/16
One Year	6 3/16	6 5/16	Unch.



American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
25¾	20	AAR Corp	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
16⅞	11½	AberdAM .40b	1	14	14	14	14	+½
5¼	2¼	Acme Hamil	23	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Acme Prec	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
29⅞	24½	Action Ind	46	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	−⅛
8¼	4⅞	Adams Russ	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	13	AdmiralInt .40	24	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+¼
8¼	4⅝	A&E Plasti P	23	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aerodex Inc	13	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	
16⅞	10½	Aero Flo .30	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
22¼	11⅝	Aerolet .50g	17	22¼	22¼	20⅞	22⅛	−3⅛
7¼	3½	Aeronca Inc	16	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	−⅛
5⅞	3¼	Aerosol	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
12⅞	5½	Aerovox Cp	59	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
12⅝	7	Affil Cap .521	23	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
7	3¾	Affil Cap wt	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅞	1½	Affil Hosp .23	6	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
12⅞	7	AIC Pict .25d	9	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	−¼
13¾	7½	Airpar 1.10f	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
43⅞	34¼	Airwick B	17	41½	41½	40⅞	40⅞	−1⅛
27⅞	16½	AlbaMag .60	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅝
25⅝	18½	AlanWood .80	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
9¾	5⅛	Alaska Airl	9	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
7⅞	5	Albe Wajdsn	4	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
6	3½	Aldon Ind	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	25½	AlisnVAt 2.70e	42	26½	26¼	26	26⅛	
29½	13	Alleghy Airl	46	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−1⅛
18	8⅛	Alleg A 87 wt	16	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
14	4⅝	Alleg A 79 wt	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
11⅞	8	AllegsyCp wt	1	8	8	8	8	
21⅞	16	Allian T 1.05i	3	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	−½
7⅛	2½	Allied Arl	67	4½	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	+⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Allied Contrl	13	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+½
34½	29¼	Allied Ts 1.10	10	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
7	3⅞	Alpha Ind	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Allamil Co	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Altec Corp	29	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅛	1⅛	Altec Co wt	11	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛	
15⅞	10⅞	Alter Fds .50	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−½
53½	50	Alcoa pf 3.75	2753	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	
13⅞	11½	AlumSpec .44	3	12⅞	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅝
18⅝	8⅛	Amco Ind	37	9⅛	9⅝	9	9⅛	
21⅛	12¼	A HessLL wt	52	13⅞	14⅞	13⅛	14⅛	+⅝
13	7⅛	Am Agronom	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅛	9	A AutVnd .20	63	13¼	14¼	13⅛	14⅛	+⅝
17⅛	9⅛	Am Biltrt .40	18	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2½	AmBeck Stra	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	3½	A CentMg wt	23	4	4	3⅞	4	
29⅞	15	AFletcs 2.56e	13	26	26	25¼	25⅞	−⅛
7	3⅛	Am Fltcs wt	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
9½	4⅞	Am Intl Pict	10	5½	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
17⅛	5⅞	A Israeli .25e	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
17½	13	A MaizeA .33	23	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
16⅝	9½	A Maize B .33	3	10½	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
69⅞	43½	Am MI 1.75e	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	−½
31⅞	22⅛	AmMolkins	4	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅝
27	22⅛	AmPetr 1.10e	6	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+⅛
21⅞	14⅞	Am Plan Cp	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Am Precisn	12	4½	4½	4½	4½	
10⅞	6½	AmRltTr .25e	25	10⅞	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−1⅛
7⅞	1½	AmRltyTr wt	32	2¼	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
27⅞	17⅛	A Recreat Gr	27	17⅞	17⅞	16½	17	+⅛
17⅞	10⅛	AGalEq .27g	33	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Am Tees Ind	7	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
26⅛	17⅛	AmerDes Str	64	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅞
57⅞	23⅛	AMIC Co .04	67	44⅞	45⅛	44	44⅞	−⅛
50	27⅞	Angelica .18	76	42¼	42½	42	42	−⅞
3⅛	2⅛	Anglo Co Ltd	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
14½	10⅛	Ansul Co .481	157	11⅞	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−½
44½	19	Antosny Ind	125	35⅞	40	35⅞	38⅞	−⅝
2⅞	1⅛	AO Indust	52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅞	6⅛	Apollo Indust	64	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
7⅞	4½	Applied Data	6	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
27⅞	23⅞	Aquit Ca .15e	25	25¼	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+⅝
4½	1⅛	Areus Inc	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
23⅞	12½	ArizColoLd C	50	24½	25	24½	24⅝	−⅛
22⅞	21⅞	Ark Best .32	85	22⅞	23	22	22	−⅝
27⅞	22⅛	ArkLGas 1.30	35	23⅞	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Arrow Elect	19	9	9	8⅞	9	
27½	17½	Arundl 1.18f	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
7½	4⅛	Arwood Co	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
22⅞	16½	Asamera Oil	403	19⅞	19⅞	18¼	19⅛	+1⅛
15¼	11½	Asd Oil Can	19	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
5⅞	3⅛	AskinSvc .20i	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
13⅞	8⅛	ASPRO .25b	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
18⅞	11⅞	AssdBaby .60	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
9⅛	4⅝	AssdFdSl .20	1	7	7	7	7	
25½	21⅛	AssMtg 2.46e	9	23⅞	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
45⅞	23	AstPlod .40	x12	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	+⅝
11⅞	5¼	Astrex Inc	22	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	
11	7⅛	Atalanta Co	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Alco Cem	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
6⅞	5⅞	Atlas Mfg wt	22	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
15⅞	12½	AtlCit 1.10e	x11	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13	
7⅞	1½	Atlas Co wt	8	1¼	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
31⅞	21½	August Inc	145	29	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
23⅞	18½	Austral Oil	67	25⅞	25⅞	25	25⅛	−⅛
17⅞	10⅛	Auto Bids	46	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+⅛
8⅞	6	Automat Rad	22	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
15⅞	5⅛	AutomSvc .50	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
66½	57⅛	AvcoSwll .61e	3	62⅞	62⅞	62½	62½	−⅛
11⅞	5½	AVC Corp	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14⅞	6⅛	AVEMC .10	71	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
44½	23	Avondl 1.22b	6	41½	42½	41½	42½	+1⅛

B

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
27⅞	16	BadgStr .40e	4	16½	16⅞	16	16	−½
46⅞	28	BandCos .42b	5	32⅞	38	37⅞	37⅞	−⅝
38¼	32¼	Bald DH .62b	4	32¼	33	32¼	32¼	+⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Bald Sec .31e	86	7⅞	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
		BancFd .90e	23	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Bang Pun wt	14	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
27½	14⅞	Banister Cntl	92	25⅛	25½	24¼	25	−⅛
28⅞	22⅞	BankRutl .052	11	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
8½	5	Banner Indus	16	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Barb Lynn	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Barnes Eng	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12½	8½	Barnwel Ind	1	9	9	9	9	
14½	11	Barry RG	13	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
11½	8⅛	Barry Wr .30	13	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
7½	4½	Bartell Med	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
15⅞	9½	Barts So .27	12	9⅞	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
13½	11	Barton Brands	1	13½	13½	13½	13½	−⅛
7⅞	4½	Bartons Cdv	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
2½	1⅛	Barucs Fostr	2	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
12½	6⅞	Barwick ET	23	10⅞	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Basin Pet Cp	117	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
3½	1⅞	BEI Inc	53	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
7⅞	3½	Besavior1 RL	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
12⅞	7½	Besring Corp	156	8	8⅞	8	8⅞	+⅝
7½	4½	Bell Indust	22	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10⅞	6⅛	Belscot .25i	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
25⅞	23½	BenSlM 2.28e	17	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
5⅞	4½	Ben SlMg wt	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
11⅞	6½	Benrus Corp	29	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
22⅞	17⅞	Berg Enterp	15	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	18	+⅛
11⅞	5	BergBr .06r	26	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
22⅞	14½	Berg B pfl.15	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
13⅞	6½	BernzOmat	3	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
12⅞	6½	Bertea Corp	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
26	18½	Berven Cpfs	61	22	22¼	21½	22½	+⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Betlehem Cp	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Beverly Ent	42	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	−⅛
21⅞	16¼	BevHill Bncp	14	16¼	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	−⅝
69½	42¼	Bic Pen .51a	19	64	64¼	63⅞	64	+⅛
9⅛	6	BgW Supmkt	2	6	6	6	6	
58	21½	BinSmll 1.08	130	46	48	44	47⅞	+2⅛
22¼	12⅞	Bio Dynam	16	17½	17⅞	17⅞	17½	
6⅞	4⅛	Blueblird Inc	49	4½	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Bluebird wt	28	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
24½	19⅞	Bodin Apparl	8	21	21	20½	20½	−½
19⅞	14⅞	Bosack Corp	16	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅝
19½	5⅛	Bolt Beranek	98	19	19	17⅞	18⅛	−½
17⅞	6½	Bootse C .91f	46	6½	6½	6½	6½	−½
32⅞	11⅞	Bowmar Ins	205	30	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	+½
27½	17⅞	Bow Vall .30	44	33⅞	33⅞	33	33	+⅝
49⅞	24	Brad Resun	9	42⅞	42½	42⅞	42⅞	+⅛
53	30⅞	BradtCom Sy	8	43½	43½	42⅞	42⅞	−⅛
12⅞	7½	Brancsln .36	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
27⅞	6⅛	BranifAir wt	17	21½	21½	21¼	21⅛	−⅝
19⅞	15	BrntAirA .391	42	15⅞	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
34	17⅞	BrascanLt 1b	71	21¼	21⅝	21	21	
24	19	Braun En .40	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	−⅛
15	9⅛	Breeze Corp	49	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	BrcDart Ind	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Brody Sealg	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅞	9	BrksPer .23	3	18	18	18	18	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Brown Co wt	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30	30⅞	BwnF A .40b	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
35⅞	30¼	BwnF B .40b	22	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+⅛
14⅞	12⅞	Bruce R .20e	5	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
31⅞	23½	BT Mtg 1.44e	52	28¼	28¼	28	28	−½
2⅞	1⅛	BTB Corp	49	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
7½	5⅛	BTU Eng	6	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	
6¼	3⅛	Buehler Cp	11	4½	4½	4½	4½	
32⅞	21⅞	Burdy Cp 1a	9	23½	23½	23½	23½	+⅝
7⅞	4½	Burgess Ind	126	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅛
29⅞	16⅛	Burns Intl .40	75	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	BurrJP .05e	1	4½	4½	4½	4½	
12½	5⅞	Butler Aviat	34	8⅛	9	8⅞	9	+1⅛
23⅞	15⅛	Butles Gs Oil	54	19	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛

C

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
18⅞	12⅞	Cablecom Gn	15	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	−⅛
30⅞	25⅛	CabotF 1.85e	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
40¼	29	Caidor .15r	75	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	−⅞
25⅞	16⅛	Calcomp	117	19¼	19½	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
34½	25⅛	Cal PrTcm 1	7	25	25	25	25	
4⅞	2⅞	Calvert Bcpl	23	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Camcoinc .15	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
7 1-16	5⅛	CampbChib	15	5⅞	5⅞	5 11-16	5⅞	
12	9⅞	Camp Ind .30	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	1⅛+
4⅞	3⅞	Cdn Exp GO	27	3½	3 5-16	3½	3 5-16	+1-16
9⅞	6⅛	Cdn Homestd	24	7⅞	7½	7 9-16	7 9-16	−⅛
29	22⅞	CdnInt P 1.80	6	27½	27½	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Cdn Mar .05e	6	4	4⅛	4	4	
9⅞	4 11-16	Cdn Merrill	6	6	6	5 13-16	5⅞	−3-16
11	8⅛	Cdn OcciInl	5	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
42½	39⅞	Cdn SuperOil	6	44½	44½	44½	44½	−⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Canaverl Inf	17	3½	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
6⅞	4½	Capil Fd .12a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Capitol Indus	20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
2⅞	1	Career Acad	117	1⅞	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
23⅞	17⅛	Caressa .14	35	18	18	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
15⅞	9⅞	Carnal 1.28a	14	13½	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
20⅞	16⅛	CarolPipel .80	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−⅝
5	1⅛	Carousel Fsh	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅞	14	CarrierCo wt	12	14½	14½	14⅞	14½	
12	8⅛	Carrols Dev	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
3¼	2⅛	Castleton Ind	24	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
17⅞	9⅛	Castlewd Int	19	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
21⅞	12⅞	Cavilron Cp	19	16¼	16⅞	16	16	−⅞
10⅛	5⅞	CBWL Y .15e	12	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅞	5	CelluCraft	28	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
49⅞	44⅞	CentMe pf2.50	220	46	46¼	46	46¼	+¼
12⅞	9⅞	Cntl Soc 1.15e	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
30	26	C Sec pfCl.25	2200	26	26	25½	26	
9⅞	4⅛	Certified Co	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	−⅝
5¼	2⅞	Certron Cp	10	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+1¼
14	8⅞	ChadMill .40	2	10½	10½	10½	10½	
11⅞	39⅞	ChampHo .1	461	114	114¼	111½	111½	−1⅞
7⅞	4⅞	Charan Ind	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
45½	25¼	Chart Co .20e	36	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−½
27⅞	9⅞	Charter Med	27	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
12⅞	8⅞	ChmExp .12e	25	11½	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
17	12⅞	Cherry B .16	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
29	23⅞	Chi Rivt 1.60	1	25½	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
34	22⅞	Child World	25	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	−⅝
9⅞	5⅛	Christian Cos	18	6½	6½	6	6	
21⅞	19⅞	Cl CvFd .43e	17	20¼	23¼	19⅛	20¼	+⅛
6⅛	3⅞	ClMtgGrp wt	60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
24⅞	16⅞	CIC Corp	19	20½	22⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
9⅞	5⅞	Cinema 5 Ltd	9	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅞	2⅞	Cinerama	52	2⅞	2	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅞	25½	Circle K .22	51	38	39⅞	38	38½	+1
3	1⅛	CivSvr AR wt	56	1-16	13-16	11-16	13-16	+⅛
15⅞	10⅛	Citzn Finl .16	6	11	11	11	11	
51⅞	13⅞	CitzMfg 1.33e	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
3⅞	1⅞	CitzMtgI wt	17	1½	2	1⅛	1⅞	−⅛
10⅞	8½	CityGsFin .50	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Clark Cable	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22	18	ClarkeGr .20	10	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	−⅝
23⅞	18½	Clarkson Ind	5	19	19	18⅞	19	−⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Clary Corp	8	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅛
12⅞	12⅛	Clinton Mer	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
17¼	12⅞	Clopay .537	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
13	5⅞	CMI Corp	2	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	
76¼	47⅞	CMI Inv Cp	61	66⅛	66⅛	63½	63½	−2⅝
46½	23	CMI Inv wt	37	38	38⅞	37¼	37½	−⅝
17	10⅞	Co Build Cos	30	10⅞	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
19⅞	13⅞	Codesco .10a	12	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅛
26⅞	19⅞	Coft Mat .37e	34	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
8	4⅞	Cohen Hatfd	23	5⅞	5½	5¼	5¼	+⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Cohr Inc .10	7	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
34	19¼	Coit Intl	294	22⅞	24	22¼	23½	+⅝
28⅞	21⅛	Cole Natl .44	46	23⅞	24	22⅞	23⅞	
38	30⅞	ColGoren .40	20	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	−⅛
39⅞	15¼	ColCom1 .10e	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
10⅞	8½	Colon Snd .30	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
28½	21⅛	ColwllCo .71e	24	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24½	−⅝
32⅞	26	ColwM 2.61e	15	27¼	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	−⅝
10⅞	6½	ColwlMtg wt	9	7⅞	7⅞	7	7	−⅛
42½	29⅞	Combin Com	5	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
37	21	Combustn Eq	133	37	38⅞	36¼	37¼	+1
31	22⅞	Comlnco .70	3	29½	29½	29⅞	29⅞	−⅝
23⅞	9⅞	ComlAllia .21	45	18½	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
17⅞	13	Commodor	14	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	+½
14	9⅞	ComHlth Fac	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
33⅞	16⅞	ComPsych Cl	7	27½	27⅞	27½	27½	−½
28	25	ComPS 1.56	13	25	25	24¼	24¼	−¼
16⅞	11⅞	Compclr .36b	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
9½	4½	Comcrch Des	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
3½	1⅞	CompuDyne	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
32⅞	9	Compugrph	61	30	30	28⅞	29⅞	−½
4⅞	3	Comput Eq	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	Comput Instr	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
14½	8⅛	Comput Invst	10	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10½	−⅛
8⅞	5	Computest	2	5	5	5	5	
24⅞	16⅛	Concheno	4	17½	17½	17½	17½	
8⅛	3⅞	Concord Fab	4	4	4	4	4	−⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Connlty Con	12	5	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
15½	10⅛	Connrex .34r	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅞	9⅛	Conroy Inc	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	7¼	Robintech	204	15¼	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
	5⅞	Roblin Ind	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	12⅛	Rockway .80	11	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
	3⅜	Rockwd Cmp	74	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	17¼	Rogers Corp	4	25	25	25	25	+ ½
	1⅞	Roland Intl	6	18¾	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
	13⅛	Rollins Intl	46	15¼	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
	5½	Ronco Telepr	11	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅛	Rossmoor Co	31	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Rossmor wt	6	5⅝	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
	31½	Rown Co .24a	5	30¾	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
	9¼	PowldPd .40t	87	14⅛	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅝
	3⅜	RoyBusn .25	7	4	4	4	4	
	13	Royalino .40t	22	12⅞	14¼	12⅞	13⅞	— ¼
	7	RoyPlch Cof	6	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
	16½	RPS Prod .20	41	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
	2¼	RBC Indust	4	2⅞	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	
	7¼	Ruddick .09e	6	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
	5	Rupp Indust	4	4	4	3⅞	6	
	3⅛	Rusco Ind	31	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅞	Russeks Inc	38	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Russell Alum	6	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
	21	RustCraft .30	3	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
	24½	Ryan Homes	28	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
	27⅛	Ryder Sys wt	2	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
	3⅛	Ryersn Hay	27	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	— ¼
		S						
	24⅝	Sabine R .44b	26	31	31	31	31	— ½
	3⅛	SafetranSy A	11	5⅛	5¼	5	5¼	
	2¼	StJohnsTr .42	11	21⅛	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
	9⅛	Salem Corp	10	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
	25	Sambo Rest	130	42¾	43	41⅞	41⅞	— ¾
	12	S Die G pf.90	6	13½	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅞	S Die G pf 88	1	13	12	12	12	
	33½	SanJWW 1.98	8	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
	7	Sanitas .13	20	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
	4	Sargent Ind	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
	5⅛	Saturn Airwy	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	5⅛	Savoy Ind	20	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
		Sayre Fishr	6	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Schenuit A	12	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
	3⅛	Schiller Ind	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅜	Science Mgt	14	4¼	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
		Scien Allan	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
	8⅛	Scope Indust	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	
	9⅛	Scoffex Corp	11	11⅛	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	34⅜	Scottys Hom	337	35¼	35⅝	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
15⅛	8	ScrlpBoog .30	9	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
18⅛	14½	Scurry Rain	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Sea Containr	20	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
5⅛	6	SbdPlywd .10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Seabrook .07r	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅝	Selectro Cp	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Seara Ind .44	8	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
22⅛	15	Season All	3	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19¼	— ¼
18	14	Sec Mtg Inv	32	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
4	3½	SecMtg In wt	42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅛	9⅛	SelasCorp .27	5	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SeligLatz .48f	9	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
17⅛	7½	Semtech .31t	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
5	3	Sequoyah Ind	48	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
25	15⅛	Service Cp In	37	16	16⅛	15⅝	16	
17⅛	10⅝	Servisco	88	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
11	5½	ServoCorp	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	15½	Serwotr 1.37t	7	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	10½	Seton Co .45	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SGL Ind .48f	5	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Shaer Shoe	8	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
10⅛	5	Shattck Denn	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
39⅛	29	Shaw Indust	2	30½	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Shelter Res	115	18⅛	18⅝	18	18	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	SherdCp .71t	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	Shenandh Oil	79	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
9⅛	13⅛	Sierra P Ind	11	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	8	Sierracin Co	9	16⅛	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Silco Ind .07e	2	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Sigma Inst	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Signet Cp .40	11	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
42⅛	30⅛	SikesCp A .70	19	33½	33½	33⅛	33½	
7⅛	4⅛	Simco St .29b	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Simkins .58	4	9	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10¼	7	Simplcin .41f	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Simplex Wire	8	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28	13⅛	SincVenOil 1	z410	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Sk. City Strs	42	16½	16½	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Slick Corp	135	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
52	30⅛	Slick pfA 1.73	18	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
12⅛	5	SMD Ind .27t	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14	9⅛	Solitron .05	177	10⅛	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	13⅛	Sonder Brdct	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
	23⅛	Scundesign	37	43⅛	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
115		SCE pf8.96	10	112	112	112	112	—1
14	107⅛	SCE pf8.70	1	110¼	101⅛	0⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
22	19	SC 5.80pf 1.45	8	20	20⅛	20	20	WD 1
23⅛	18⅛	SC 5.20pf 1.30	56	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
16	14	SC 4.32pf 1.08	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12⅜	SC 4.24pf 1.06	4	14⅝	14½	14½	14½	
46⅛	38⅛	Sou Roy 1.20	4	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
20⅛	17⅛	Swst Inv .70a	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	Spector Ind	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Spect Mcl .18	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Sped OP .33t	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Spencer Cos	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	Splenttex .48	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	BSF Ind .13r	17	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+1
6	3⅛	Std Containr	8	4⅛	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Std Coosa .60	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Std Dredge	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38	25⅛	Std Mot A .42	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Std Pac Corp	16	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	25	Std Prod .96	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14	StThomas .20	4	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	— ½
29⅛	16⅛	Stange Co .20	4	25	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Stanwick Cp	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Starrett .34p	12	5	6	6	6	
16⅛	11⅛	Star Smkr .60	5	12⅛	13⅛	11⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Statefdl 1.23a	20	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
38	20⅛	Statham Ins	13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Steelmel Inc	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Sterl Electr	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sterl Extrudr	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Sterl Pre .21e	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	7⅛	Sterndent	40	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	Sternco A	27	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11	Stevcoknit	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
37	17⅛	Stop Shop .90	208	12⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16	STP Corp .60	90	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Struthr Wells	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
24⅛	15⅛	Suave Shoe	227	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Summit Org	31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
		SunCityle .26	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅛	24	Sun Elec .40	14	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Sunair El	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	SupFDSv .15e	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Sup Ind Intl	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20	15	Sup Sura Mf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Superscope	21	14	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	Susquehana	114	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Susque pl.22k	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	Sutrow 1.74a	170	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	Synalloy .41f	6	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
1.9⅛	72⅛	Syntex .40	252	85⅛	86⅛	85	85⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	34⅛	Sysco Cp .20a	7	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	System Eng	56	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
		T						
14⅛	10⅛	Tech Aerofo	12	12	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Tech Sym Cp	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	12	Technic Oper	15	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	
4	2⅛	Technic Tape	26	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	14	Technicolor	89	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
5⅛	½	Technitrol	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅛	17⅛	Teleflex .64f	15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	Teleprompt	967	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TelexCorp wt	4	5	5	5	6	
16⅛	5⅛	Tenna Corp	51	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	2	Tenneco wt	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Tenney Eng	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Tensor Cp	22	8	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
73⅛	14⅛	Teradyne Inc	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	2⅛	TermHuds	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
33⅛	24⅛	TesoroPet wt	58	28	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Texas Intl Cs	52	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
47	67⅛	Ts PL pf4.56	z25	64	64	64	64	+ ½
8⅛	6⅛	Texstar	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
28	21⅛	Textron wt	2	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	TFI Co Inc	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	ThoroMk .25r	73	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Thrftmrt .06s	8	11	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37	9⅛	Tokheim .35	78	23⅛	24	23	23⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Tolchin Inst	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	55⅛	Tol Ed pf4.25	z125	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
25	4⅛	Tonka Cp .40	78	19⅛	19⅛	18	18	—1⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Torin Cp .40b	13	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Total Pet NA	20	6 7-16	6⅛	6 3-16	6 3-16	— ⅛
16⅛	12	TotalP pf .73	19	14	14	14	14	
13⅛	9	Tran Lux .35	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	2	Transair .01a	9	2⅛	3⅛	2	2	— ⅛
41⅛	23⅛	TWA wt	162	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36	
12⅛	7⅛	Treadw .27f	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Tri State Mot	3	9	9	9	9	
3⅛	2⅛	Tubo Max .24	2	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	+1-16
38⅛	21⅛	Turner C .95e	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
23⅛	11	Tyco Labs	96	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
		U						
6⅛	2⅛	UDO Pac Cp	1	4	4	4	4	
3⅛	2⅛	UIP Corp	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Unexcelled	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15	11⅛	UnFinl .24l	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	Un Invest .30	72	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
29⅛	24	UnamW 2.38e	17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Unam Tr wt	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	6⅛	UnAircPO .30	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Un Asbest .07	30	4 1-16	4⅛	4 1-16	4⅛	+1-16
4⅛	3	UnBrands wt	98	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	29⅛	UnCoFnl .13a	4	20⅛	20⅛	23⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Unit Foods	201	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	4⅛	Un Natl Corp	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	Un Fat pf.70	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
32⅛	17⅛	UnP Dye .51e	7	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	US Cer Tile	13	9	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
29	19⅛	US Filter	44	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	USLagR 1.42e	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	US Lsg R wt	12	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	US Nat Rsrc	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	8⅛	US Radium	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	US Rlty 1.36	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	4	US Reducin	8	6⅛	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	29⅛	Unitek Corp	4	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
18	10⅛	Unitrode Co	37	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5	3⅛	Univ Cigar	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	UnivCont .09t	14	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Univ Marion	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Univ Resrces	25	12⅛	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	Uris Bldg wt	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
10	5⅛	URS Systems	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	Utah IdSu .80	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	UV Ind wt	17	7	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
		V						
9⅛	8⅛	Val D Or Ind	26	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
30	20⅛	ValtesSl 1.36l	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Valley Metal	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	Valmac Ind	41	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	
0	5⅛	ValueLin Dv	43	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Van Dorn .26	53	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Vanguard Intl	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	2	Varo Inc	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	19	Veeco In .16e	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Venicelnd .20	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6	Vernitron	22	6	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅛	13	Vesely Co	36	10⅛	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	41⅛	Vetco Offsh	59	55	55⅛	53⅛	54	— ⅛
5⅛	4	Viatech Inc	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Viewlex	28	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
26	20⅛	Viking Genl	78	33⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
19⅛	8	Vikoa Inc	190	12	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	15⅛	Vintage Ent	14	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	VLN Corp	84	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Vol Merch	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20	12⅛	Voplex .60	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Vulc Corp .10	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	12⅛	Vulc Inc pf 1	1	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		W-Y-Z						
1⅛	7⅛	Wab Mag .10	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	Wadell Equip	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13	WagnerEl .48	74	17⅛	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+8
24⅛	14	Walco N .20r	4	19⅛	20	19⅛	20	
25⅛	13⅛	Ward CR Dg	32	20⅛	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Ward Fds wt	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Wards Co .20	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	War C pfC.05	133	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	WasPostB .20	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	11	Wash RIT .96	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Watsco .39t	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Weiman Co	5	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Wellco Ent	2	8⅛	0⅛	0⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	WellsNat Svc	30	29	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
32	25⅛	WestChP .72	6	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Westates Pll	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Westby Fsh	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13-16	6	Westrn D Pet	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+1-16
38⅛	21⅛	WestaFe .15e	43	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Westrn Orbis	14	3	3⅛	3	3	
10⅛	5⅛	WestPac I wt	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	West Un Intl	16	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Westrans Ind	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Whitaker .50	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Whitehall El	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	16	Whiting Cp 1	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Whittakr wt	122	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Willcox Gibb	143	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Wmhouse	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	5	Wilshire Oil	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Wilsn CIF .30	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	Wilson Co .70	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Wilson Co wt	26	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Wilson Br .29	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Wilson P8 .14	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Wilsn 6ln .40	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Wilson Sp wt	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	0	Winston Mill	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
66	60	Wisc P pf4.50	z100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—1
10⅛	12⅛	Wolf HB .16	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Wolvr Ind .32	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Wood Ind .72t	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3 11-16	2⅛	Wool Ltd .09e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1-16
18⅛	13	Work Wr .60	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Wrather Co	28	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	
1 11-16	1⅛	Wright Nalg	37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	WTC Air .10	205	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Wyle Labs	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
39	25⅛	Wyna Oil	411	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Wyomising	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	0⅛	Yates Ind	152	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Zero Mfg	12	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	Zim Hom .24	41	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Zion Foods	1	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on June 27, 1972

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
TRIALS				
Abitibi	$ 9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Agra Ind	$ 13¼	13¼	13¼	
Alta Gas T	$ 57⅛	52	57½	
Alls Nat	$ 21	20½	21	+
Algo Cent	$ 9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
Argus C pr	$ 12	12	12	
All Sugar	$ 6	5⅞	6	
Bank N S	$ 35¼	35½	35¼	+ ½
Bell Canad	$ 43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	
Block Bros	325	315	326	
Bovis Cr	178	165	170	
BP Can	$ 16	15⅝	15⅞	
Burns Fds	$ 15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Calgary P	$ 25½	25	25	
Can Mall	$ 28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Packrs	$ 18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
Can Perm	$ 12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Cablesy	$ 20¼	20	20	— ¼
Imp Bank	$ 25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
Ind Gas	$ 10⅛	12⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Cdn Tire	$ 47¾	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Celanese	460	440	440	—20
Holiday	1 $ 12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Con Bldg	235	235	235	
Cons Gas	$ 18¾	18⅛	18½	
Crush Intl	$ 20½	20	20	— 1
Cygnus A	$ 5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Cygnus B	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Dofasco	$ 27	26½	27	+ ⅛
Dom Store	$ 16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Dupont	$ 28½	28½	28½	
Dylex O A	$ 14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
Falcon	$ 67	66½	67	+ ⅝
Fed Grain	$ 8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Fraser	$ 13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Gen Distrb	$ 27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
GL Paper	$ 15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Gr W Lila	$ 67	66	66	— 1
Greyhnd	$ 20	19¾	20	+ ¼
Guar Trst	$ 12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
Gulf Can	$ 31⅞	31⅛	31½	— ⅝
Hawker S	415	385	400	+15
HB Oil Gas	$ 41¾	41⅛	41¾	
Huron Erl	$ 28¼	28	28	— ½
IAC	$ 19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
Indusmin	$ 11	11	11	
50 Inglis	26 18½	18½	18½	
1180 Inland Gas	$ 16¾	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
500 Interprcl	$ 16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
6765 Intpr Pipe	$ 30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
7475 Inv Grp A	$ 9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
550 Kaiser Re	345	335	335	+ 5
2535 Labatt	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
370 LOnt Cem	345	340	345	+ 5
240 Laura Sec	$ 11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¼
185 Lob Co A	$ 7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
115 Lob Co B	$ 7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
6700 Loeb M	430	420	420	— 5
812 MB Ltd	$ 24¾	24½	24½	— ½
300 M LF Mills	$ 15	15	15	— ¼
3410 Met Stores	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21¼	
8281 Moore	$ 47¼	47⅛	47⅛	
495 Morse A	$ 13	13	13	
7425 Noranda	$ 37⅛	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
7555 Nor Cnl G	$ 12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9000 OSF Ind	$ 8	7½	8	+ ½
1580 Oshawa A	$ 11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
460 Pembin A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
115 Patrofina	$ 25½	25½	25½	+ ½
1624 Reed Oslr	$ 11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
115 Rothman	$ 23	23	23	
1100 Scotts	$ 18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
820 Secur Cap	465	460	460	
2748 Shell Can	$ 45⅛	45½	45½	— ⅛
3775 Simpsons	$ 26	26	26	
770 Simpson S	$ 40⅛	40	40½	+ ⅛
1640 Slater Stl	$ 12½	12	12	— ⅛
105 Sr Brodcst	$ 15	15	15	— ⅛
9371 Stelco	$ 33⅛	32½	33	+ ⅛
1015 Texaco	$ 48	48	48	+ ⅛
335 Thom Nes	$ 39	38¾	39	— ¼
4585 Tor Dm Bk	$ 32⅛	32¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
1830 Traders A	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11165 Tr Can PL	$ 44¾	43⅞	44¼	+ ½
1649 Trans Mt	$ 22	21¼	22	
450 Un Carbid	$ 18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
14100 Un Gas	$ 13½	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
400 Weldwod	$ 12¼	12¼	12¼	
500 Wslburne	$ 12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
1650 W Cda Seed	$ 6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
450 Westnhse	$ 22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
3620 White Pas	$ 11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
1600 Woodwd A	$ 28¾	28½	28¼	— ½

Total sales 1,929,244 shares

MINES	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6450 Agnico E	340	320	320	—15
3300 Asmor	340	330	340	—10
1665 Betlm	$ 20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
1110 Braler Res	193	182	183	+ 3
1477 Brenda M	$ 500	495	500	
13314 Brunswk C	415	400	400	—15
4300 Camflo	475	450	460	—20
2100 C Tung	150	150	150	
5100 Cassiar	$ 12	16¾	17	
8400 Chemalov	240	233	236	— 4
71 Colosim	210	910	210	
3200 C Morian	160	160	160	
1700 C Rambler	152	150	150	— 2
100 Conwest	700	700	700	
1520 Cop Fields	140	138	138	— 2
300 Craigmt	830	850	850	
1425 Denison	0 33¼	32⅛	33	+¼
8450 Dickson	185	125	176	
1700 East Sull	255	253	252	+ 2
13575 Falcon C	$ 12½	12	12	
4810 Gnt Mascl	495	490	490	— 5
200 Giant YK	875	840	860	
1100 Hollinger	$ 42	41¾	42	+ ½
2265 Kerr Add	975	940	940	—10
800 Lao Min	$ 41	41	41	+ ¼
1105 La Luz	590	575	575	+25
100 Liberian	$ 10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
250 LL Lac	220	215	215	
2970 Madeline	275	360	360	—10
806 Mattagmi	$ 34	34	34	— ¼
400 Newconx	540	540	540	+ 8
1250 Orchan	405	400	400	
3900 Pamour	330	210	310	—25
4579 Patino N V	$ 35	33¾	35	+1½
1150 Pine Point	$ 31½	31½	31½	— ¼
557 Placer	$ 39½	39	39½	+ ½
2200 Rayrock	112	110	110	— 1
5840 Sherritt	$ 15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
50 Sigma	840	840	840	
9000 Steep R	200	190	200	+ 9
1300 Sullivan	260	252	253	—12
1912 Teck Cor A	530	520	520	— 5
1348 Teck Cor B	485	465	465	—25
17911 U Siscoe	215	207	510	+ 4
1550 Upp Can	254	245	254	+ 4
1320 West Mina	330	325	330	— 5
2200 YK Bear	425	420	425	+ 5

OIL & GAS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1910 Alminex	535	530	530	
3450 A Quasar P	825	815	825	+ 5
7199 BP O G	520	510	515	
1050 Chieftan O	925	905	905	—15
1000 Clark Cnl	275	275	275	— 5
1950 Francana	670	650	670	+20
808 Gt Colmbs	700	700	700	
200 Gr Plains	$ 31	21	31	
20500 Houston O	255	245	250	+ 5
4800 Nat Pala	155	161	152	+ 1
10385 Numac	$ 15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
1150 PanKan P	$ 13½	13½	13¾	
30360 Pan Ocean	$ 11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1500 Petrol	117	115	115	— 1
9300 Place G	85	80	80	— 5
800 Siebens	10	995	995	— 5
6500 Spooner	82	80	82	+ 1
400 Voyager P	490	490	490	

Montreal Stocks

Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
ank Mont	$	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
ombardr	$	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
rinco	$	7	6⅞	6⅞	
AE Ind	$	8¼	8¼	8¼	
an Cement	$	32	32	32	—1¼
dnint Pow	$	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
ommd BM	$	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
on Bath	$	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—1
rn ZellA	$	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	+ ¼
om Bridge	$	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
om Glass	$	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
om Text	$	30¼	30	30¼	+ ½
olson A	$	26¼	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
olson B	$	26½	26½	26½	
hoenx C		815	805	805	—10
ower Cp	$	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
rice Co	$	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
olland A		445	445	445	—5
oyal Bank	$	30¼	30¼	30½	— ½
oyal Trst	$	37¾	37¾	37¾	
L Colum		160	160	160	+15
einberg A	$	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
per Elec		230	215	215	—15
elco Ind	$	18	17¾	17¾	— ½

l sales 1,536,461 shares.

pean Gold Markets

June 27, 1972

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
....	62.20	62.80	— 0.60
....	62.75	62.90	— 0.80
.5 kilo) ...	83.11	83.30	— 0.38

llars per ounce.

ropean Markets

sterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

erdam			
	71.10	ImpChem....	2.64
	.352	IOS Mgt new	$1.25
	76	Mar&Spen....	2.77
	41.50	MetalBox....	2.55
	40.10	Nichols....	0.46
	291	RandMines....	2.12
	98	RankOr....	10.45
	129	RoyalDutch....	£17¼
	76.50	R.T.Z....	2.65
	50.16	Shell....	3.24
	52.00	Tube Invest....	4.20
	109.30	Union Corp....	3.10
	52.70	Vickers....	0.98
	254	WarL3½%....	£36½
	174	West Deep....	5.20
	117.70	West Drief....	13.00
	132	West Hold....	11.00
	122.20	West Min....	1.85
		Woolworth....	1.27
		ZCI....	8.49½

ssels		Milan	
	4,315	Fiat....	2,322
	1,935	Finsider....	271
	1,134	Generali....	57,990
	6,540	Italsider....	388
	2,240	LaRinas....	370
	4,660	Montedis....	521
	1,565	Olivetti....	1,879
	2,685	Pirelli....	1,650
	2,675	SniaVisco....	1,179
	1,570	Terni....	175

eldorf		Paris	
	164.90	AirLiquide....	375.10
	73	Beghin....	201.50
	158.20	BNCI....	13.90
	135.50	Can Pacific....	77.50
	225.50	C.G.E....	514
	99	C.S.F....	101
	425	Citroen....	93.70
	—	CieBancaire....	497
	311	Cred.Comm....	187.50
	256	Cred.Lyonn....	—
	74	DeBeer's 10b....	36.50
	147.50	EssoStand....	132.30
	443	Fin.Par.BP....	220
	—	Fr.Petro....	202
	49.50	GerDan....	340
	197	IBM....	1,855
	84	ImpOil....	176.60
	162.30	IntNickCan....	156.80
	255	Mach.Bull....	77.30
	147	Michelin....	1,470
	136.50	Mobil....	261
	4.40	Nickel (Le)....	112.20
	521½	OmniumPet....	310.10
	4.45	PatheMarc....	80.10
	3.25	Pechiney....	156
	1.82	Peugeot....	388.50
	3.21	Radio Techn....	367
	0.46	Rh.Poulenc....	171
	5.50	RioTint....	32.10
	0.41⅛	RoyalDutch....	175.10
	3.71	St.Gobain....	188
	1.45	Schn....	186.50
	0.23	Shell....	108
	0.10	Simca....	71.50
	—	Soc.Generale....	25.55
	2.88	SpecClePin....	346
	1.35	Thomson....	152.10
	1.75	YoungStWa....	

Zurich			
	6.40	Alusuisse....	2,280
	1.67	B.Boveri....	1,240
	4.80	Ciba-Geigy....	2,570
	3.06	Cr.Suisse....	4,120
	1.98	Fischer....	1,190
	3.41	HoffRoche bj	196,000
	8.00	Nestle....	3,640
		Sandoz....	3,525
		Sté.B.Suisse....	4,000
		Sulzer....	3,450
		U.B.Suisse....	4,700

vidend.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on June 27, 1972

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.49	8.62
Aberdn	2.24	N.L.
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.64	7.28
Incom	4.42	4.84
Insur	11.11	12.15
Advisrs	5.02	5.49
Aetna F	11.25	12.30
Afuture F	15.45	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.93	1.02
Allstate	14.14	15.20
Alpha	15.00	16.39
Amcap	7.00	7.65
Am Diver	11.30	12.35
Am Eqity	6.11	6.70
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.82	10.73
Incma	9.21	10.07
Invest	8.82	9.64
Specl	10.10	11.04
Stock	8.82	9.64
Am Grth	6.18	6.78
Am Invs	4.02	N.L.
Am Mutl	9.15	10.00
AmN Gth	3.72	4.07
Anchor Group:		
Capit	9.03	9.90
Grwth	12.09	13.25
Incme	8.15	8.93
Fd Inv	9.36	10.26
Vent	51.76	56.72
Wash N	14.85	16.25
Astron	5.04	5.51
Audax F0	13.10	14.40
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.73	6.23
Fnd B	0.04	8.74
Stock	6.36	6.95
Scien	5.25	5.71
BLC Grth	12.62	13.00
Babson	10.58	N.L.
Bayrk F0	0.73	9.54
Bayrk Gr	6.42	7.02
Beacn Hil	13.07	N.L.
Beacn In	14.99	N.L.
Berg Ken	12.58	N.L.
Berk Gth	5.99	6.55
Bondstk	6.10	6.67
Bost Fdn	11.08	12.12
Brwn Fd	4.20	4.59
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	15.79	7.30
Candn	21.89	23.97
Divid	3.89	4.27
NatW S	10.47	11.47
NY Vnt	13.28	14.54
Burnh Fd	14.39	N.L.
Bus Mgt	7.42	8.13
CG Fund	12.26	13.36
Capam	8.15	8.93
Capit Gth	3.77	4.15
Capit Sh	6.73	7.36
Cap Trim	15.63	17.08
Cntry Sh	14.29	15.62
Channing Funds:		
Balan	12.23	13.37
Bond	9.72	10.62
Com St	1.76	1.92
Grwth	7.16	7.81
Incom	7.58	8.28
Speci	2.35	2.57
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	2.06	13.10
Frt Cap	9.77	10.68
Shrhld	9.22	10.08
Specl	11.35	12.40
Chemicl	10.80	11.80
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	11.62	
Equity	4.59	5.02
Fund	11.12	12.15
Grwth	7.21	7.88
Vent	5.95	6.50
Colu Grth	17.39	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.37	1.49
Cwlth C	1.66	1.79
Comp Gr	7.81	8.54
Comp As	6.56	7.19
Comp Cp	7.18	7.84
Comp Bd	8.88	9.65
Comp Fd	9.33	10.14
Cons Inv		unavail.
Cont Mut	8.89	N.L.
Cont Gth	10.07	10.50
Corp Ldr	15.70	17.21
Ctry Cap	16.69	18.04
Crn WDiv	6.14	6.71
Crn WDel	8.06	8.81
Davge Fd	17.56	N.L.
JeVegh	49.93	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.92	13.03
Delaw	13.25	14.48
Delte	8.34	9.17
Dir Cap	8.05	8.82
Dodg Cox	16.43	N.L.
Drexel	14.51	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	12.89	14.13
Spl Inc	8.19	8.98
Third C	11.18	13.23
E&E Fd	3.54	N.L.
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.26	11.21
Grwth	17.96	19.63
Incom	6.58	7.19
Stock	14.27	15.53
EDIE Spl	51.53	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	9.83	10.77
Eq Pro	4.64	5.08
F0 Am	9.12	10.01
Egret Gl	14.23	15.47
Ellun Tr	21.26	
Emer Sec	6.07	7.51
Energy	12.66	F.L.
Equity F	9.28	10.14
F0 Cap	4.92	
Fairfld	11.72	12.81
Farm Bu	13.50	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.52	10.40
Capit	12.28	14.51
Contld	9.86	10.78
Conv	9.14	
Dstny	8.38	
Essex	15.60	17.05
Evrst	13.33	14.54
Fidel	17.22	10.82
Portin	10.51	11.49
Salem	5.89	6.44
Trend	27.45	30.55
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.76	5.21
Indust	4.27	4.68
Incom	6.08	6.66
Vent	5.21	5.70
FstFd Va		unavail
Fst Investors:		
Disco	9.03	9.90
Grwth	11.55	12.66
Stock	9.99	10.95
Fst Mult	11.13	N.L.
Fst Nat	7.27	7.95
Fst Sierr	6.09	6.68
Fnd Gth	5.28	5.75
Founders Group:		
Grwth	19.49	21.25
Incom	13.03	14.24
Mutal	9.49	10.37
Spect	14.28	15.61
Fourss	10.06	10.99
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	11.66	12.78
Grwth	8.31	9.11
Utils	5.12	5.62
Incom	2.16	2.37
U0 Gov	10.26	11.27
F0F Dep	11.78	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	10.97	11.99
Impac	9.72	10.62
Ind Tr0	15.24	16.67
Pilot	8.50	9.29
Gateway	17.20	13.19
GE S & S	36.44	
Gen Sec	8.61	N.L.
Gibraltr	7.12	7.19
Group Sec:		
Apex	8.34	9.12
Balan	0.54	9.34
Com St	13.13	13.26
GrthFd A	7.03	7.60
Grth Ind	25.01	N.L.
Guard M	25.78	N.L.
Hamilton:		
Fd NFI	4.64	5.08
Grwth	8.74	9.55
Incom	6.15	6.26
N&C F0	16.19	N.L.
H&C Lev	13.40	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.71	9.52
Nedga	9.81	N.L.
Nerltge	3.42	3.72
Hor Man	18.89	19.68
NundredMgt Gp:		
Clmo F	14.55	15.90
100 Fd	14.02	15.33
101 Fd	9.05	9.89
Twen F	8.00	87.4
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.79	5.23
Incom	4.03	4.40
Trus sh	12.74	13.96
Trus un	2.44	
Imp Cap	11.19	12.23
Imp Gth	9.35	10.20
IncF Am	14.10	15.41
IncF Bos	7.15	7.84
Industry	6.59	6.13
INTGN	10.91	11.79
ICA	14.41	15.75
Inv Guid	10.40	N.L.
Inv Indic	7.97	
Inves Bos	12.07	13.19
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.14	
IDS ndi	7.75	8.21
Mutl	10.55	11.46
Prog	6.10	6.63
Stock	21.26	23.10
Select	9.28	10.20
Var Py	9.20	10.00
Inv Resh	2.24	7.91
Istel	23.24	23.96
Ivy	8.93	N.L.
Janus F	19.56	N.L.
J Hanck	8.93	9.71
Johnstn	28.47	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	7.89	8.65
Cus B1	19.10	19.98
Cus B2	20.74	22.75
Cus B4	9.14	10.01
Cus K1	8.22	9.00
Cus K2	7.57	8.30
Cus S1	22.38	24.52
Cus S2	11.63	12.73
Cus S3	9.59	10.51
Cus S4	6.86	7.52
Polar	8.07	8.82
Knickb	7.19	7.88
Knick Gt	10.60	11.61
Lenox F0	7.66	8.37
Lex Grth	11.04	12.09
Lex Rsh	17.29	18.90
Liberty Fd	6.66	7.28
Lifa Stk	7.34	8.02
Lifa Inv	9.06	9.90
Linc Ntl	13.17	14.39
Ling	4.40	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	31.49	N.L.
Capil	13.94	N.L.
Mut	15.32	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilio	6.95	7.53
A Bus	3.50	3.79
Bnd Db	11.57	12.64
Luth Bra	11.44	12.50
Luth Inc	9.98	10.85
Magna In	9.17	10.02
MagnaC	12.43	13.61
Manhtn	5.51	6.02
Mkt Gth	8.14	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.55	9.37
Indeo	8.24	9.03
Mass	12.09	13.25
Mass Financl:		
MIT	12.72	13.90
MIG	14.88	16.26
MID	14.94	16.33
MFD	15.34	16.77
Mates	2.99	N.L.
Mathers	17.11	N.L.
Mid AM	6.60	7.21
MONY F	13.55	14.81
MIF F0	8.30	8.97
MIF Gth	5.95	6.43
M OmaG	6.48	7.04
M Omahl	10.73	11.66
Mut Shrs	16.68	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.03	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.66	10.88
Nat Ind	12.04	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.53	11.51
Bond	5.25	5.74
Divid	4.21	4.60
Grwth	9.99	10.92
Pf Stk	7.30	7.98
Incom	5.41	5.91
Stock	7.69	8.40
Nel Grth	10.94	11.89
Nel Side	12.94	19.50
Neuw Cal	7.94	8.68
Neuw F0	12.29	13.43
New Wld	14.36	15.58
Newton	21.56	23.52
Nich Otrg	26.30	N.L.
Noreast	15.80	N.L.
Oceangr	8.21	N.L.
Omega	9.34	9.46
One WmS	17.44	N.L.
ONeill	15.33	N.L.
Oppenheimer F0:		
Oppen	9.29	10.15
AIM	13.56	14.82
Time	11.44	12.50
OTC Sec	12.03	13.08
Param M	8.60	9.40
Paul Rvr	5.98	9.81
Penn 0q	7.40	N.L.
Pa Mut	4.57	N.L.
Phila	15.97	17.50
Pilgrim	11.08	12.11
Pine St	10.86	N.L.
Pion Ent	9.53	10.42
Pion Fnd	12.17	13.28
Plan Inv	12.31	13.46
Pilgrth	15.00	16.39
Price Funds:		
Grwth	33.04	N.L.
N Era	11.61	N.L.
N Horiz	44.88	N.L.
Pro Fund	11.99	N.L.
Pro Porlf	6.94	N.L.
Provid	5.04	0.51
Prov Gth	8.96	9.79
Pru OIP	11.36	12.41
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	11.33	12.38
Georg	16.34	17.56
Grwth	12.58	13.75
Incom	8.48	9.27
Invest	10.59	11.66
Vista	12.56	13.63
Voyag	11.45	12.61
Revere	12.05	13.17
Rinfret	15.65	17.18
Sagltars	3.65	N.L.
Schustr	11.42	12.50
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.38	15.63
Specl	38.76	N.L.
Balan	16.70	N.L.
Com St	11.48	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equity	4.51	4.93
Invest	7.98	8.73
Ultra	11.02	12.08
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	10.02	10.96
Sel Opp	16.88	18.37
Sel Spl	17.05	10.63
Sent Gth	10.24	11.13
Sentry F	17.82	19.31
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.50	4.92
Entrp	7.21	7.83
Flet Fd	5.95	6.50
Harbr	8.73	9.54
Legal	6.56	2.17
Pace	12.44	13.60
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	25.08	30.69
Incom	18.66	20.36
Invest	11.27	12.32
Sherm D	16.50	N.L.
Side Fd	10.43	11.43
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	10.94	11.96
Invest	12.18	13.31
Trust	9.41	10.28
Vent	13.28	14.51
SB Eqty	12.92	N.L.
SB I&Gr	12.84	N.L.
SoGen Int	14.63	15.32
Sw Invs	9.37	10.13
Swin Gt	9.24	9.99
Sover Inv	13.02	14.26
Spectra	8.61	9.44
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.81	6.35
Div Fd	5.79	6.33
Prog F	7.10	7.76
StFrm Gt	4.68	N.L.
S Frm In	9.74	N.L.
State St		unavail
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.92	N.L.
Asso F	1.30	N.L.
Fiduc	7.74	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	22.97	N.L.
Cap O	11.72	N.L.
Stock	17.35	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	7.91	8.67
Incom	9.63	10.55
Sumit	13.13	14.36
Tech	7.94	8.70
Sync Gth	10.56	11.54
TMR App	14.97	16.36
Teacher	11.23	11.46
Temp Gt	7.08	7.73
Towr Cap	7.23	7.90
Trns Cap	9.13	9.92
Trav Eq	12.08	13.22
Tudr Ned	16.56	N.L.
TwnC Gt	6.04	6.52
TwnC Inc	4.43	4.85
USAA Gt	13.99	N.L.
US GovSe	10.46	10.62
Unit Mut	11.04	13.07
Unifund	12.37	13.52
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	15.21	16.62
Nat Inv	9.90	10.92
U Cap	14.41	15.75
Whtsh	15.20	16.60
United Funds:		
Accm	8.17	8.95
Bond	8.23	9.02
Con Gr	14.16	15.52
Con Inc	11.30	12.38
Incom	14.81	16.23
Scien	8.49	9.30
Vang	10.90	11.95
U Fd Can	9.21	10.07
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	6.80	7.42
Incom	4.99	5.47
Lev Grt	10.98	13.03
Spl Sll	5.57	6.10
Vance Sanders:		
Bosin	8.17	8.93
Bos Cm	9.85	10.77
Specl	11.62	12.70
Vandrbt	7.75	8.47
Vangd	4.43	4.86
Vantg TN	8.24	
Var In P	4.67	5.10
Viking	2.46	N.L.
Wall St G	9.83	10.52
Wash M	12.16	13.29
Weing Eq	15.08	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	26.13	28.56
Ivest	12.65	13.83
Morg	13.00	14.21
Techv		
Trust	14.51	15.86
Wellsl	12.52	13.68
Wellin	11.81	12.91
Windr	9.15	10.00
West Ind	5.81	6.37
Wincp F0	7.20	7.87
Winfield	4.88	5.33
Wisc F0	6.69	7.31
Ziegler	11.42	12.48

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVESTMENTS

REALTY INVESTMENT

RESIDENCE

TENDERS

The Crown Agents, acting on behalf of the Government of Guyana propose to purchase approximately 480 tons of steel sheet piling to the following specification:

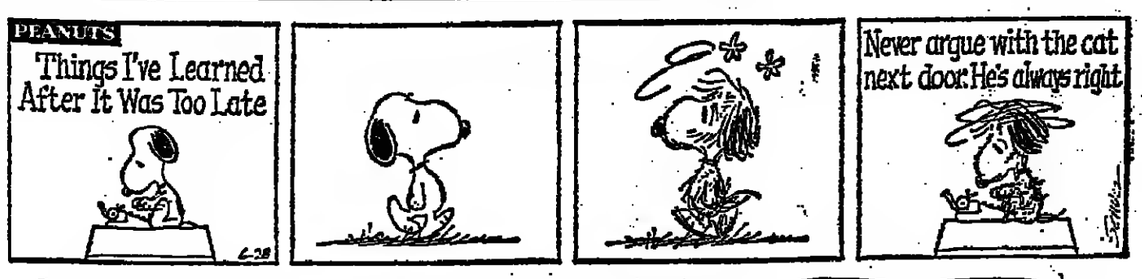
Type of Piling.	Weight lbs/sq.ft (kg/sq.m)	Minimum lbs/Lin.ft (kg/lin.m)	Section Modulus (Minimum)	Nominal Length
Type A	21.57 (105.30)	28.31 (42.13)	10.5 (582)	25 ft
Type B	23.01 (112.30)	36.43 (54.21)	21.40 (1150)	37 ft

This will be purchased with the assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and expenditure will therefore only be permitted in member countries and Switzerland.

Applications for tender documents should be made to the Crown Agents, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, and these should be sent to arrive by July 30, 1972.

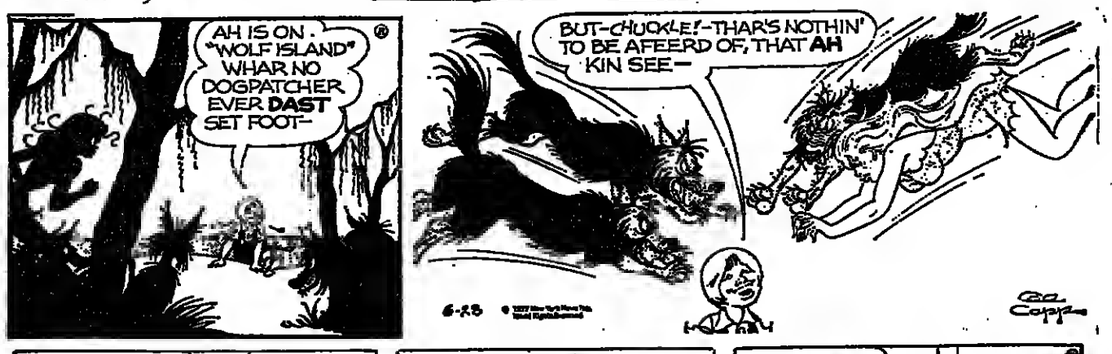
This advertisement supercedes and cancels a similar one, published in this journal on the April 13th, 1972, which called for applications to be sent to Guyana.

PEANUTS



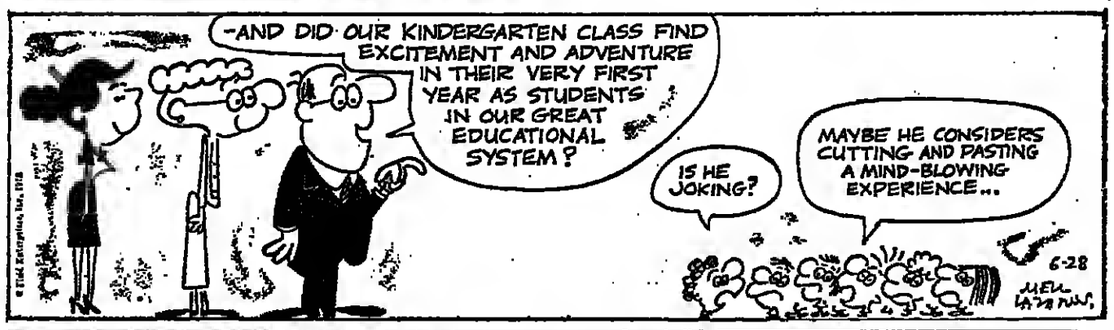
B.C.

LI'L ABNER



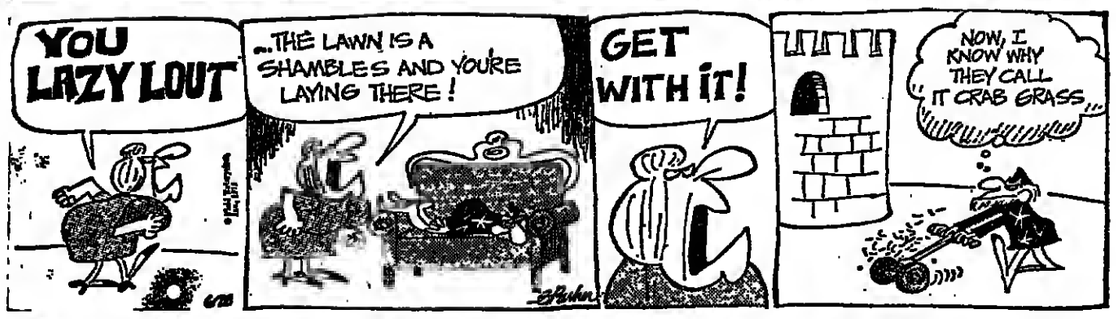
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

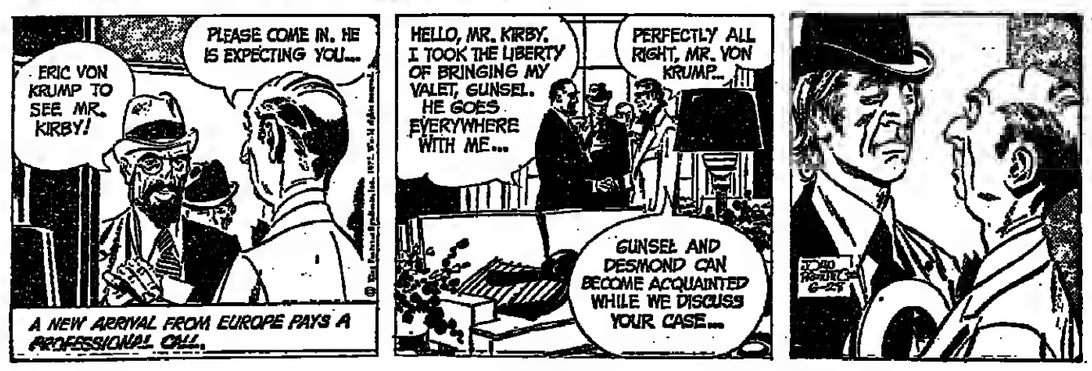
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the women's series at the 4th World Bridge Olympiad in Miami Beach, the Italians played just as impressively as their male compatriots, and, like them, won the tournament.

The last hope of the United States team, which had been trailing by 24 victory points, was based on a big victory over the leaders. The Italians made hardly an error against an American team that was not in its best form.

One of the biggest swings occurred midway in the U.S.-Italian play when the Americans reached a slightly inferior slam contract. In the bidding shown, all the actions were natural up to four clubs, both players have neglected an opportunity to give preference to partner's minor suit. South bid four diamonds, intending a cue-bid to suggest six clubs, but North assumed that the diamond rebid was natural and raised to slam.

After a spade lead, Marilyn Johnson, as South, had to assume that the club king would lie favorably. She also had to manage the trump suit to lose only one trick, and made a normal play by leading the queen to take two finesses.

West gratefully scored two trump tricks to beat the slam. It would have taken a somewhat abnormal line of play to succeed, since the declarer could hardly afford to use up an entry to her hand for a lead toward the diamond queen.

In the replay, the bidding by Anna Valenti and Marisa Bianchi of Italy reached the slightly better contract of six clubs.

East had a lead problem. A spade lead would have been best as it turned out, giving declarer no help. But this seemed risky, and she chose a diamond, aware that the opponents were a little confused about their diamond controls.

Mrs. Valenti ducked in dummy, and, with the diamond problem solved, had no difficulty in making the slam with the help of the club finesse. Italy gained 16 international match points which helped them toward victory.

Today's Hand

NORTH
♠ A
♡ AKQ10
◇ Q32
♣ AQJ107

WEST (D)
♠ 10874
♡ J9872
◇ KJ6
♣ K

EAST
♠ KJ953
♡ 653
◇ 84
♣ 962

SOUTH
♠ Q62
♡ 4
◇ A10975
♣ 8543

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	1 ◇
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	2 N.T.
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	4 ◇
Pass	6 ◇	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	R	T	S		H	A	A	S		D	I	R	A	W	N
S	E	E	P		A	R	H	O		R	O	L	E	O
E	Z	R	A		S	A	I	L		A	D	A	T	S
L	E	H	S		T	H	E	D	E	F	E	N	S	E
		I	S	L	E	S		S	G	T	S			
S	I	N	K	E	R		C	H	E	S	S	M	A	N
T	R	A	Y	S		T	H	O	R		A	I	D	A
E	L	A	T			H	A	I	R			N	A	M
E	T	E	S		B	R	I	I	T		A	F	O	R	E
R	E	D	Q	U	E	E	N		P	A	I	R	E	D	
		U	S	E	S		C	L	A	S	P				
D	I	N	A	H	S	H	O	R	E		C	I	T	E	
A	D	O	R	E		O	L	E	A		H	E	A	L	
F	E	V	E	R		L	E	E	S		E	G	T	O	
T	E	A	R	S		D	D	P	E		R	E	E	D	

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AZERC

SHUBY

PRITOM

ASHIMP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MINER SCARF BYWORD DAMPEN

Answer: *May be shot in a boat*—RAPIDS

BOOKS

ENEMIES

A Love Story

By Isaac Bashevis Singer. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 280 pp. $7.95

Reviewed by Lore Dickstein

ISAAC Bashevis Singer is both an old-fashioned storyteller and a modern psychological writer. His large chronicle novels—such as "The Family Moskat," "The Manor" and "The Estate"—are thick with plot and characters and draw us into the rich and complex life of the Eastern European Jewish communities. Singer's short stories, especially those in "Short Friday" and "The Spinoza of Market Street," often take us into another world—that of dybbuks and demons. Fables built upon man's most perverse yet common weaknesses and longings, these demon stories are less realistic than the epic novels, but their intensity is sustained by a weird and driving psychological force.

Singer's latest novel, "Enemies, A Love Story," lies somewhere between the larger works and the demon stories. It is Singer's first novel about America and his first in a contemporary setting—the New York City of the late 1940s. The characters are all refugees from the European holocaust who have emerged from their history half-crazed and possessed. For them the dybbuks of an earlier time have been transformed into demons of modern paranoia.

Herman Broder, the central character of the book, is entangled with three women—his second wife Yadwiga (a Polish peasant who saved his life), his beautiful mistress Masha, and his first wife, Tamara, whom Herman thought had been killed. Because Broder lives a life of lies and contradictions, these women at first do not know of each other's existence, and in fact no one can trace the intricate web of Broder's life. Although he passes as a book salesman, he is employed as a ghost-writer for a rabbi. Hardly anyone knows his address. He does not file taxes. By constructing this maze, which reaches incredible complexity, Broder creates for himself a perpetual fear of discovery and exposure. His paranoid fantasies are superimposed upon his daily life and leave him tormented by both past and present, unable to live peaceably in either.

Broder's fantasies are important to him; he dislikes having them interrupted. He imagines a Nazi America; he will hide out in his Coney Island bathroom; his wife will wall over the door.

Yet Herman Broder is not the only one in the book possessed in this way. The thoughts and conversations of everyone in "Enemies" are shot through with allusions to the holocaust. There is not a moment of forgetfulness or peace for anyone.

"Enemies" confronts mutilated psyches but little else. The paucity of felt life, surprising in a Singer work, makes the novel seem curiously clinical and removed, despite its relentlessness. Singer's marvelously pointed humor has turned black and bitter, the sex is flat, and there is little irony or selfconsciousness. In one of the more spacious settings in this claustral book, Broder and Masha stay in a resort near Lake Placid among other Jews, some of them refugees, who have cast off the spell of the holocaust gorging themselves with food and laughter, and becoming vulgar objects of satire. Singer has set up a Bosch tableau of grotesquery but the picture is not fully drawn; it is instead a sketch, a preliminary cartoon, pale and undefined. When one of the guests returns her dinner to the kitchen the indignant waiter comments "By Hitler you ate better?" This remark, which could have been funny or ironic, rings flat.

However Dostoevskian the situation and atmosphere of the book may appear, the characters have little of the fullness of life of a Golyadkin or a Raskolnikov. Singer seems to have recognized this thinness and attempts to account for it in a preface by stating that the characters of "Enemies" are exceptional cases, "victims of their own personalities and fates," as well as victims of the holocaust. He justifies their atypicality by insisting that "the exception is rooted in the rule. As a matter of fact, in literature the exception *is* the rule." Coming from one of the great storytellers of our time, the preface is a disappointingly simple device to cover a failure in realization. The victims are not brought to life, even in their desperation.

It takes a certain presumptuousness to guess at Singer's motive in writing this novel. If he is trying to tell us not to become inured to the horrors of the past, he has succeeded all too well. The hurt and the pain are reawakened, reminding us that a healing never did occur, that the demon never was exorcised. But it seems, rather, that Singer is trying to exorcise a demon of his own, perhaps a case of survival guilt. He tells us in the preface that he did not have "the privilege" of living through the holocaust. (He was here in America.)

It is ironic to note that "Enemies" was originally serialized in The Jewish Daily Forward and read by those very people Singer has so cruelly stripped of all Menschlichkeit. Many readers of the Yiddish press take a certain pleasure in reading about people's troubles (*tsores b'leiten*). It is a form of catharsis, so one can laugh and cry and forget. But Singer has not allowed even this small comfort. "Enemies" is a bleak, obsessive novel that offers neither release nor hope; it is an odd book to come from so accomplished and brilliant a writer.

Lore Dickstein, a freelance editor and writer living in New York, wrote this review for The New York Times Book Review, from which it has been abridged.

Biography of Versailles

In the review of Joseph Barry's book, "Passions and Politics: A Biography of Versailles" (IHT, June 21), the name of the publisher was inadvertently omited. The book was published by Doubleday, New York.

CROSSWORD

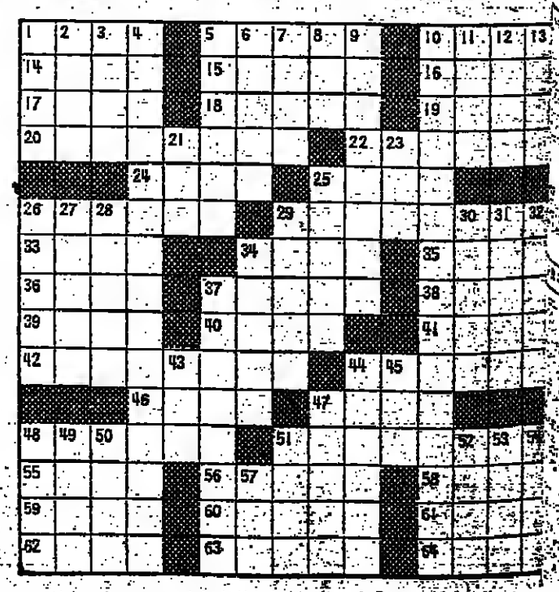
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Riches
5 —— Lama
10 Sharpness
14 Cap——
15 Indian salts
16 Mother of Don Juan
17 City of U.S.S.R.
18 Ironing: It.
19 Rise up
20 On cloud nine
22 English painter Alma——
24 Tiny fraction
25 Deprivation
26 Lower in dignity
29 Having a feeling of well-being
33 German river
34 Memento ——
35 Season
36 Note
37 Kind of law
38 Wild ox
39 Foreboding
40 Desertlike
41 Complain
42 Islands off Spain
44 Experts
46 Surface
47 Epithet of Athena
48 Quickly!
51 "Toys in ——"
55 French dream
56 From —— (at once)
58 Salt: Prefix
59 Numbers
60 "——, I saw . . ."
61 Stretches, with "out"
62 Wine
63 Instances
64 Nap

DOWN

1 Dim
2 Certain poetry
3 Tops
4 Molt profitably
5 Hoffman
6 Up and about
7 Noncleric
8 Timetable abbr.
9 Of an atomic form
10 Symbols of togetherness
11 Arrow poison
12 Kind of effort
13 Biblical priest
21 Drivers' group: Abbr.
23 Residue
25 Gruesome
26 Leave the service, in Britain
27 Swelling ailment
28 Lithuanian port
29 Borne by the winds
30 What the mouse did to the clock
31 Nonwinner's lament
32 Social rank
34 Dressler
37 Cynical
43 River island
44 Awls, in France
45 Goddess: Lat.
47 "Oh, give me —— where . . ."
48 Support
49 City near Virginia City
50 At an end
51 First word of Moore poem
52 Movie-shooting unit
53 French land areas
54 Outlay
57 Edible root



هكذا من الأصل

Leaves NHL for WHA

...ull Goes to New League

...AUL, Minn., June 27 ...Bobby Hull of the Chi...k Hawks jumped to the ...d Hockey Association to...gning two contracts that ...rom $2.5 million to $3

...igned a $1-million con...ach the WHA will put ... this morning and then ... Winnipeg, Manitoba, ...ernoon to sign a 10-year ...n plus contract with the ... Jets.

...e second highest scorer ...al Hockey League NHL ...pent his 15-year NHL ...th the Chicago Black ...He is the league's only ...amass 50 goals or more ...ifferent seasons.

...Sinden, general manager ...s, called Hull's jump to ...A the "biggest sports ...he last 10 years."

...Davidson, president and ...r of the WHA, said the ...deal offered by the ...nd Winnipeg is "the ...r given to a profession...."

Bobby Hull
. . . money smile

"It's a terrific contract," Hull, 33, said.

"At this moment, I plan on playing five more years and if not too decrepit, another five years," he said. "My concern right now is to make this league go."

The Winnipeg contract provides for Hull to be player-coach for five years and a club executive for five years.

Hull, accompanied by his wife and three sons, said there were no hard feelings between him and the Black Hawks.

Hull, who reportedly received $150,000 from the Hawks last season, was asked if he thought the Black Hawks might sue him and try to force him to sit out for a year. Under NHL contracts, a player has to sit out a year if he jumps to another team.

"I hope they won't and really don't think they will," he said.

Harvey Weinberg, Hull's business manager, said the last offer the Black Hawks made was "very, very good but it couldn't approach this offer."

Hull said the Chicago team never made a "firm offer" and "apparently they didn't feel I was serious or the WHA was serious."

Asked how the WHA will compare with the NHL, Hull said:

"I think parity will be there. I think we have to concentrate on making it an exciting game for the fans. I would go on record as saying that when we get this thing going a number of the teams in the WHA will be able to beat the NHL expansion teams."

Lee Meade, WHA public relations man, said the money in the league contract will come from such things as novelties, endorsements and marketing rights. The signing of that contract was scheduled in the United States to get a tax break.

Hull has been rankled over the fact that in the era of the $100,000-a-year superstar, during which he became the first hockey player to appear in United States advertisements on a large scale, he was not receiving what stars in other sports were.

...ts Find Inspiration ...ile Defeating Pirates

...ORK, June 27 (NYT).—...York Mets, who have ...ying uninspiredly in ...eks, played excitingly ... It was the right time ... their image because the ...tsburgh Pirates were in ... the "new" Mets won ...e contest, 4-2.

...ting of Bud Harrelson ...ie Agee and the pitch...rry Koosman and Tug ...egave the Mets a lift ...y needed it most.

...ory out the Pirate lead ...Mets in the National ...ast to two games.

...n and Agee each rap...hits and each drove in ...the seventh inning when ...snapped a 2-2 tie.

...meanwhile, took ...iant step in his come... a horrendous start this ...coming within one out ...t complete game since ...

...rds 4, Expos 3

...uis, a three-run homer ...re, a run-scoring double by Lou Brock and the six-hit pitching of Bob Gibson helped the Cardinals to a 4-3 victory over Montreal. It was the sixth straight triumph for the Cards and Gibson.

Reds 5, Dodgers 0

Gary Nolan became the National League's first 10-game winner and Tony Perez collected three hits, including a two-run single in the fourth inning, as Cincinnati beat the Dodgers, 5-0, in Los Angeles.

Astros 14, Padres 7

Doug Rader hit two homers and Jim Wynn, Lee May and Cesar Cedeno hit solo blasts to pace Houston over San Diego, 14-7, on the road and tie an Astro game home run mark set in 1970.

Tigers 4, Yanks 3

In the American League, Bill Slayback pitched seven innings of no-hit ball in his first major league appearance but had to be bailed out by two relievers in the ninth inning as the Tigers topped the New York Yankees, 4-3, in Detroit.

Detroit pulled one game ahead of Baltimore in the battle for first in the East.

Brewers 3, Orioles 0

Joe Lahoud homered with none aboard in the sixth inning to back up the one-hit pitching of Skip Lockwood and Ken Sanders as Milwaukee blanked Baltimore, 3-0.

Royals 4, White Sox 1

Cookie Rojas's two-run single in the third with two out helped propel Kansas City to a 4-1 home victory over the Chicago White Sox behind a five-hitter by Bruce Dal Canton.

A's 3, Rangers 0

At Texas, with some relief help from Darold Knowles, and some help from his own bat, Ken Holtzman picked up his 11th victory in a 3-0 Oakland triumph over the Rangers. Holtzman and Knowles combined for a four-hitter, and Holtzman drove in the first run, in the seventh with a double.

Twins 7, Angels 4

Rookie Eric Soderholm blasted his first major league grand slam as the Twins defeated California, 7-4, in Minnesota.

Indians 7, Red Sox 3

Held hitless for five innings by Boston's Ray Culp, Cleveland rallied for six runs in the last of the sixth and defeated the Red Sox, 7-3.

...Top Bucs ...ail in East ...ne Game

...ORK, June 27 (UPI).—...d drove in five runs ...a 4-4 tie with a three-...in the seventh inning ...spark the New York ...7-4 victory over the ...Pirates and move back ...one game of the lead ...ional League East.

...e out in the seventh, ...er tripled to center ...Oliver slipped on the ...Reliever Luke Walker ...ed Cleon Jones in... Pirate manager Bill ...led on reliever Bob ...Fregosi tagged Mil...pitch over the left-...fence for the winning

...ubs 6, Phils 3

...ago, Ferguson Jenkins ...wo runs and won his ...e as the Cubs scored ...ory over Philadelphia ...st game of a double-

...bs scored two runs ...er Jim Nash in the ...3 on Ron Santo's lead-...a double by J.C. Mar-...nother triple by Bill

...Tuesday

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	33	22	.610	—
New York	30	25	.600	2
Chicago	31	28	.574	4
St. Louis	30	32	.484	9 1/2
Montreal	27	33	.435	12 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	39	25	.609	—
Houston	30	26	.600	1/2
Los Angeles	34	29	.547	4
Atlanta	29	33	.468	9
San Francisco	25	46	.357	17
San Diego	21	42	.333	17 1/2

Monday's Results

Chicago 11, Philadelphia 3;
San Francisco 3, Atlanta 4;
St. Louis 4, Montreal 3;
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2;
Houston 14, San Diego 7;
Cincinnati 5, Los Angeles 0.

Tuesday's Games

New York 7, Pittsburgh 4;
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 2 (1st);
Cincinnati at Los Angeles, night;
Houston at San Diego, night;
Atlanta at San Francisco, night;
Montreal at St. Louis, 2, twi-night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	34	26	.567	—
Baltimore	33	27	.550	1
Cleveland	27	31	.465	6
New York	26	32	.448	7
Boston	25	33	.431	8
Milwaukee	22	37	.370	11 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	41	20	.672	—
Chicago	36	25	.590	5
Minnesota	33	26	.559	7
California	29	36	.453	13 1/2
Kansas City	26	33	.467	13 1/2
Texas	26	36	.419	15 1/2

Monday's Results

Detroit 4, New York 3;
Milwaukee 3, Baltimore 0;
Oakland 3, Texas 0;
Kansas City 4, Chicago 1;
Minnesota 7, California 4;
Cleveland 7, Boston 3.

Tuesday's Games

California at Minnesota, night;
Chicago at Kansas City, night;
Oakland at Texas, night;
New York at Detroit;
Boston at Cleveland, night;
Milwaukee at Baltimore, night.

The Scoreboard

STOCK CAR RACING—At College Station, Texas, Richard Petty, overcoming track temperatures of 140 degrees, pulled away from Bobby Allison and Bobby Isaac and posted an easy victory in the $91,395 Lone Star 500 Nascar race at Texas World Speedway.

Petty, of Randleman, N.C., drove a 1971 Dodge.

Associated Press.

BELTED—Ken Buchanan receives punch from Roberto Duran which put him on the canvas after the bell ended the thirteenth round of their lightweight title bout.

Smith Is Unimpressive In Wimbledon Triumph

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 27 (NYT).—Stan Smith moved another shaky step to the Wimbledon title that he is seeded to win, but the match of the day was abandoned in rain with fourth-seeded Andrés Gimeno and Onny Parun knotted three-all in the fifth set.

The skinny New Zealander made history here last year by knocking out contract pro Marty Riessen to reach the quarterfinals. Today, all flailing arms and legs, Parun was one match point away at 6-4, 7-6, 5-4 from a convincing victory over the elegant Spaniard, whom many people have picked for this crown.

And what a weird point it was. To most of the vast crowd around number one court and to Gimeno receiving service, Parun's second serve seemed way out. Andrés flipped it back over the net and retreated, waiting for the out call that never came. Onny, excitedly rushing too fast for the volley, shoveled the ball into the net.

The memory hung like a bad dream over Parun's head the rest of the way. A marvelous backhand, threaded along the line, gave him a service break and there he was again, serving in the fourth set at 5-4 for the match. The points wandered away in the cool mist. Gimeno grabbed that set, 8-6, and the next, 9-8.

Smith has not yet struck form. Today he lacked authority on his server, returned poorly and made too much of beating 28-year-old Hank Irvine, a Rhodesian schoolteacher better known as a squash player.

The Wimbledon top seed won 6-3, 9-8, 6-3 and confessed: "I was just sloppy. I went on court in a careless frame of mind and never shook it."

Two of the upcoming American youngsters retrieved matches that were in doubt last night. Dick Stockton, 20, of Port Washington, N.Y., was two sets down at one stage to Tom Koch yesterday, bothered by the sun shining in his eyes and crashing repeatedly on the slippery turf. Today at 0-40 on the Brazilian's service in the fifth game of the fifth set, Dick garnered five points running and then the match, 8-9, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. "Lucky," he said. "I've still got a pulled stomach muscle, and can't serve."

Roscoe Tanner, of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., was run ragged for a long time by the quick, lighter shots of Colombian Juan Velasco, but he stuck to his last and dredged out a 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 7-9, 7-5 victory by capacity for hard work.

Still nursing a suspect back, Tom Gorman of Seattle won 6-4, 6-4, 6-2, from Belgian Bernard Mignot, the most improved clay court player in Europe this year.

Nearly 26,000 people — large crowd even for Wimbledon—braved cloudy skies for the traditional ladies' day. Most of the girls, including Chris Evert, didn't play what with holdover matches and the early evening rain.

Defending champion Evonne Goolagong won in stride from pony-tailed Marelyn Pryde of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-4, on center court, and Pam Teaguarden of Los Angeles triumphed over Corinne Molesworth, the British Wightman Cup player, 9-8, 6-1.

MEN'S SINGLES

(First Round)

Richard Stockton, U.S., d. Tomas Koch, Brazil, 8-9, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Roscoe Tanner, U.S., d. Juan Velasco, Colombia, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 7-9, 7-5; Karl Meiler, Germany, d. Jose-Edison Mandarino, Brazil, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Erik Van Dillen, U.S., d. Sherwood Stewart, U.S., 7-5, 8-6, 6-1; Jan Kreher, Czechoslovakia, d. Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, 7-3, 7-3, 7-6; Alan McDonald, Australia, d. Jaime Pinto-Bravo, Chile, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0; Premjit Lall, India, d. Paul Gerken, U.S., 8-7, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; Patrick Proisy d. Sergi Likhachev, USSR, 6-4, 9-8, 3-9, 6-4.

François Jauffret, France, d. Oro Bengtson, Sweden, 1-6, 7-5, 8-9, 6-1, 7-5; Manuel Orantes, Spain, d. Georges Goven, France, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

(Second Round)

Stan Smith, U.S., d. Derek Irvine, Rhodesia, 6-4, 9-8, 6-3; Alexander Metreveli, USSR, d. Patrice Dominguez, France, 7-9, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; Wilhelm Bungert, W. Germany, d. John Cooper, Australia, 5-7, 6-4, 0-6, 6-2, 6-3; Jan Fletcher, Australia, d. Alex Olmedo, U.S., 6-8, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

(First Round)

Sonya Pechta, Austria, d. Sue Mappin, Britain, 6-3, 3-6, 7-4; Veronica Burton, Britain, d. Lindsay Beyan, Britain, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4; Kerry Melville, Australia, d. Vicki Berner, Canada, 6-2, 6-2; Janet Newbury, U.S., d. Katya Ebbinghaus, W. Germany, 6-3, 6-1; Nancy Gunter, U.S., d. Vicki Lancaster, Australia, 6-2, 6-1; Mary Ann Eisel, U.S., d. Michele Gurdal, Belgium, 6-2, 6-4; Linda Charles, Britain, d. Nathalie Fuchs, France, 6-2, 6-3; Betty Stove, the Netherlands, d. Lucia Bassi, Italy, 6-3, 6-0.

(Second Round)

Evonne Goolagong, Australia, d. Marelyn Pryde, New Zealand, 6-3, 6-4.

Challenger Controls Lightweight Bout

Duran Stops Buchanan in 13th For Title on Disputed Punch

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—In a chaotic finish created by a blow to the abdominal area with a punch and/or a knee, Roberto Duran of Panama dethroned Ken Buchanan of Scotland last night as the world lightweight champion.

After the bell ended the 13th round they kept punching, as they had after several other rounds in the bitter bout. Suddenly, the 23-year-old Scot was on his back, holding his groin in agony. About 20 seconds later, he wobbled to his corner, still in obvious pain, but willing to continue.

Moments later, referee John LoBianco awarded Duran the victory. It was recorded as a 13th-round knockout.

"They fought after the bell," LoBianco said afterward. "But the punch that put Buchanan down was in the abdomen, not any lower. It was impossible for him to continue. He was groaning in terrible pain. But it wasn't that punch alone, it was a culmination. Buchanan was unable to continue."

Duran had dominated the tempo throughout with a flailing assault that virtually erased the Scot's artistic left jab, to the delight of the Panamanian loyalists among the 18,821 spectators at Madison Square Garden. The gate of $223,901 was an indoor record for the 135-pound division.

Each of the officials had Duran far ahead on points. Judge Jack Gordon scored nine rounds for Duran, to three for Buchanan, with one even. LoBianco and judge Bill Recht each forgot to mark their opinion of the 13th round, but after 12 rounds LoBianco had Duran ahead, 8-3-1, and Recht had him 9-2-1.

But a controversy quickly developed as to the blow that leveled Buchanan after the bell.

"It was a right-hand punch, right here," Duran said, pointing to the waistline of his trunks.

"I don't know what it was," Buchanan said. "I was looking ahead. It could've been anything."

"It was definitely a knee," said Buchanan's trainer Gil Clancy. "It lifted his cup up."

Challenger in Command

Like all boxers, Buchanan wore a protective cup under his trunks. It was also possible that the Scot crumpled because of both a punch and a knee. But whatever the reason, it didn't alter his failure to thwart the perpetual punches of the 21-year-old Panamanian, the second youngest lightweight champion.

Al Singer was 20 when he won the 135-pound title in 1930 with a first-round knockout of Sammy Mandell at Yankee Stadium.

Duran, who weighed 132 1/4 pounds, lived up to this reputation as a sneering streetfighter. At the weigh-in, he had insulted Buchanan, 133 1/2, with Spanish obscenities. And when the fight began, he insulted the Scot's reputation as perhaps the most artistic boxer of the current gladiators.

Shortly after the opening bell, Duran registered an official knockdown. Buchanan later claimed that he had slipped while off-balance from a punch on the arm, but LoBianco ordered the mandatory eight count. From then on, Duran was in command, roughing up Buchanan constantly, nullifying the Scot's skills.

"He's what is known as a hustler," Buchanan said. "He bulls his way through and he got away with it."

Duran's manager, Carlos Eleta, a millionaire Panamanian, acknowledging that "I wasn't very much satisfied with the way the fight ended," mentioned November as a possible date for a Garden rematch. But in his annoyance at LoBianco, Buchanan demanded a "referee who'll protect me" in a rematch.

Buchanan, the 8 to 5 betting favorite, absorbed his second defeat against 43 victories. For the unbeaten Duran, it was his 25th knockout in 29 triumphs. And no longer can Buchanan minimize Duran's credentials for not having defeated any world-ranking lightweights. Roberto Duran defeated Ken Buchanan decisively.

Ali, Foster Take On The Quarry Brothers

By Dave Brady

LAS VEGAS, June 27 (WP).—The blood pressures of the Quarry brothers rose yesterday as they underwent physical examinations for their bouts here tonight with Muhammad Ali and Bob Foster.

The rise may have been attributable to their opponents' mouthings at the public ritual.

Dr. Donald J. Romeo of the Nevada State Athletic Commission reported there is no trace of a scrape over the left eye of heavyweight Jerry Quarry, which he suffered last Wednesday. "His scar tissue in the eyebrow is well healed." Romeo said of a cut which Quarry suffered in his first bout with Ali in 1970, when Ali stopped him in the third round.

"The Quarrys' blood pressures were a little higher than those of Ali and Foster," Romeo said. "They were tense, but the pressures are perfectly normal."

Their blood pressures may rise a bit more tonight. Jerry is a 5-1 underdog in his 12-round bout with Ali, who weighed in at 216 1/2 pounds today. Quarry was 198. Mike is an 8-1 underdog as he tries to take the light-heavyweight title from Foster in a 15-round bout.

Ali said yesterday, "I don't know what Foster is going to do with his 'white hope,' but I am going to whip mine. He better be ready because the Quarrys are Irish and Irishmen fight to the death. That makes a good fight."

Foster said to Ali, "I got a better chance to whip mine than you have."

Ali has lost only one of 37 fights, to champion Joe Frazier by decision on March 8, 1971. Jerry Quarry has won 39 bouts, lost five, and fought four draws.

It will be the sixth fight for the 30-year-old Ali since his defeat. He has been guaranteed enough money to gamble here for at least a week ($500,000 against 35 percent of all receipts) with Jerry, 37, taking home $200,000, or 22 percent.

Foster, 33, who has successfully defended his title nine times (winning eight by knockouts) will receive $80,000. The challenger, Mike Quarry, who is undefeated in 36 fights, but against undistinguished foes, will be guaranteed $40,000 in his biggest-ever payday.

McAlinden Takes Bodell's Crown

BIRMINGHAM, England, June 27 (UPI).—Dany McAlinden knocked out defending titleholder Jack Bodell in the second round at Villa Park tonight to win the British and Commonwealth heavyweight boxing championships.

McAlinden, 25, handed Bodell, 32, his third successive knockout defeat.

Chichester Well On Solo Voyage Across Atlantic

PLYMOUTH, England, June 27 (Reuters).—Sir Francis Chichester, the veteran British yachtsman, was reported to be alive and well today in his ketch Gipsy Moth V, heading on a southerly course towards the Azores.

Sir Francis, at 70 the oldest competitor in the Observer transatlantic singlehanded yacht race, was sighted by the British merchant ship Barrister this afternoon.

The ship said that all was well with Gipsy Moth V, which set out from here 10 days ago.

Three air searches had failed to show Sir Francis's position, after he had failed to make prearranged radio contacts with a newspaper. Sir Francis, who set off on the race against a doctor's advice, had been in poor health for some time before the race.

Meanwhile, there was still no news of French yachtsman Jean-Yves Terlain, sailing the 128-foot schooner Vendredi 13, the biggest in the race. Terlain was last heard of a week ago, and observers believe his radio may be giving him trouble.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh ..... 000 002 000—2 7 1
New York ..... 010 001 20x—4 8 2
Moose, R. Hernandez (7) and Sanguillen; Koosman, McGraw (9) and Hrabosky. W—Koosman (5-3). L—Moose (5-4). HR—Milner (8th).

Atlanta ..... 000 000 000—0 5 1
San Fran. ..... 000 200 00x—2 9 1
Reed, McQueen (6) and Casanova; Bryant (5-6) and Rader. L—Reed (5-8).

Montreal ..... 102 000 000—3 6 0
St. Louis ..... 310 000 00x—4 6 2
Moore, Strohmayer (7) and Humphrey; Osteen (6-5) and Simmons. L—Moore (9-1). HR—Torre (10th).

Cincinnati ..... 011 300 000—5 9 0
Los Angeles ... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Nolan (10-2) and Bench; Osteen, Pena (4), Strahler (6), Wilhelm (8) and Sizemore. L—Osteen (7-5).

Houston ..... 210 121 142—14 11 2
San Diego ..... 430 000 000— 7 11 2
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Chicago ..... 031 302 02x—11 15 0
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Baltimore ..... 000 000 000—0 1 0
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Alcoholism and the Armed Services

The recommendation that the Pentagon recognize alcoholism as a disease was not entirely compassionate. It is cheaper to rehabilitate an alcoholic than to drum him out of the service.

By Homer Bigart

LITTLE CREEK, Va. (NYT).—Beneath a poster that proclaimed, in blurred and wavy lines, "Alcohol Is a Drug," a young chief petty officer told of three suicide attempts in the last two years.

Once he tried to hang himself, he said, and on another occasion he gulped down every pill in the family medicine cabinet. The hanging episode was frustrated by a friend. The pills episode was equally abortive; stomach convulsions spewed them out.

Finally, on a December day in Piraeus, Joe, after drinking heavily of a resinated wine and ouzo, the sweet, anise-flavored liquor of Greece, said to his tavern companion: "I'm tired of it all," and jumped off a pier.

Sent home as a medical evacuation case, Joe spent some time at Philadelphia Naval Hospital and then was transferred to the Navy's new Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center here.

Pioneer Facility

The center consists of two wooden barracks of World War II vintage, partly screened by pines from the rest of the Norfolk amphibious base. It was opened in January and is now a pioneer facility in the Defense Department's intensified drive against alcoholism. A disease that may afflict as many as 100,000 servicemen and is a bigger problem to the military than hard drugs.

Joe said he was finished with liquor and all the miseries and talks of suicids that he attributed to *it*. He believed that after two months of treatment his addiction was "arrested"—an alcoholic is never "cured," according to current medical thinking—and that he could now return to duty. He had fallen heavily into debt, but his wife stuck by him. He recalled, almost tearfully, a weekend reunion with his family and how his eldest daughter, who had once asked, "Daddy, why do you shake all the time?" ran up and hugged him.

Joe was lucky. Alcoholism was not generally considered a disease in the armed services until last March 1 when the Pentagon put out a directive describing the condition as "preventable and treatable" and calling for the application of "enlightened attitudes and techniques" instead of punitive measures. Henceforth alcoholism in itself should not be considered as grounds for disciplinary action, the directive said.

Navy's Attitude

The Navy had adopted a relatively compassionate attitude as early as 1965 when Capt. J. J. Zuska of the Navy Medical Corps designed the service's first treatment center exclusively for alcoholics at Long Beach, Calif.

Elsewhere, enlightenment was slow. A report on alcoholism in the armed services, submitted to a congressional subcommittee last November by the General Accounting Office, told of a hospital commander at one base who still believed that chronic alcoholism and problem drinking were only the results of moral and spiritual deficiencies.

There was a reluctance among some doctors to treat alcoholics, the report found, and several Army officers, including a base commander, thought that all problem drinkers should be banished to civilian life except possibly those who were nearing retirement.

Economical

The GAO recommendation that the Pentagon recognize alcoholism as a disease rather than a punishable misconduct was not motivated entirely by compassion. It is more economical to rehabilitate an alcoholic than to drum him out of the service, the report suggested. The cost of training a replacement could be enormous: $10,000 for an Army radar repairman, $200,000 for an Air Force bomber pilot, $450,000 for a naval aviator, the GAO found.

Yielding to congressional pressure, the Defense Department began deflating its punitive approach to alcoholism. It's said that while an individual would still be vulnerable to disciplinary action for conduct resulting from drinking, the punishment might be suspended if he yielded to treatment.

Moreover, the stigma of being classified as a "psychocase" was removed. Alcoholics who arrested their condition or were showing progress under therapy were not to be denied promotion on the grounds of alcoholism alone, nor was "arrested alcoholism" in itself to be considered justification for denying a security clearance or special assignment.

Three months have passed since the new directive, and the Pentagon says there has been a proliferation of information and education programs. There is no standard therapy: the existing centralized rehabilitation facilities operated by the Navy and Air Force borrow heavily from the programs of Alcoholics Anonymous which empasize group sessions where alcoholics seek relief and understanding by discussing their problem.

Army Procedure

The Army does not plan a centralized facility and continues to handle its rehabilitation in base hospitals where the standard procedure has been a drying out or detoxification process, after which the patient is expected to attend local meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous.

The Air Force has been operating a rehabilitation center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio, since 1967, and recently opened additional ones at Lackland Air Force Base and Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

The Navy, claiming a 75 percent success rate at Long Beach and Little Creek, will open a third facility at Great Lakes Naval Training Center in September. Long Beach and Little Creek each have a 75-bed capacity and there is a waiting list of about 60. A 15-bed alcoholic rehabilitation facility was opened a few months ago at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital and similar small programs are planned at 13 other naval installations including Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

How Many?

How many alcoholics are there in the armed services? Army Brig. Gen. John K. Singlaub, a deputy assistant secretary of defense who deals with drug and alcohol abuse, told a recent visitor to the Pentagon that the General Accounting Office estimate of 150,000 was questionable.

"I'm convinced it's below 100,000," he said, "and I'd be quite surprised if we located 50,000."

He said he was troubled, however, by an apparent increase of alcoholism among men in the 18-to-20-year age group. More youths fresh from high school were being rejected, he said.

Although the Pentagon could produce no figures to substantiate a trend, Gen. Singlaub said that more youths were turning to drink partly because of the "*total permissiveness* of society," and partly because they were increasingly fearful of arrest for possession of hard drugs. Alcohol was a legal drug, readily available throughout the country, and drinking was socially acceptable.

Treatment

The Navy's aggressive alcohol abuse control program is directed out of Washington by Capt. James A. Baxter. Himself a recovered alcoholic, Capt. Baxter said the treatment formerly given in naval hospitals had rarely been helpful.

"I was administered antidepressants," he recalled. "I was given tranquilizers and mood-elevators that did nothing but compound the problem. Now the program is designed to help the alcoholic find his own way out of his problem."

Some 150 patients have been treated at the Navy's Alcohol Rehabilitation Center here since it opened last January and there were all ranks from enlisted men to captain. Cmdr. Alfred John Croft, the commanding officer, is himself a recovered alcoholic and so are his staff of six "counselors."

Cmdr. Croft explained the procedure. All patients have been "dried out" at naval hospitals before they arrive here, he said, and for the first two weeks they are confined to the base. They must attend daily discussion sessions and six Alcoholics Anonymous meetings a week. They are given concentrated multivitamin. No tranquilizers are used: They can be as habit forming as alcohol, the commander said.

All patients except those with heart ailments and high blood pressure must take Antabuse, a chemical that provokes violent nausea if any alcohol is ingested within 72 hours after a dosage.

Long List

While under Antabuse, patients must avoid a long list of toilet articles containing alcohol, such as hair tonics, after-shave lotions, underarm deodorants, body colognes, mouth washes and breath deodorizers as well as cough medicines and salad dressings containing wine vinegar.

The living quarters are egalitarian: Officers and enlisted men share the same barracks and bathroom facilities. But the officers are not obliged to man the brooms. And they dine at the officers' mess.

During their first days at Little Creek officers and enlisted men share a reluctance common to problem drinkers, Cmdr. Croft said.

"Generally, they won't admit they are alcoholics," he explained. "With few exceptions they minimize their intake, claiming they drank 'just a couple beers a day.'"

The senior counselor, Bill Fant, a retired chief warrant officer, estimated that only 5 to 10 percent of the patients had come to Little Creek of their own accord. The others arrived under orders, he said, and were often full of resentment.

At the outset of therapy, which generally lasts two months, most of the men reject the idea that they must never take another drink. They are convinced that life for them would be intolerable without alcohol.

"The most difficult thing is to get them to admit they have a problem," Cmdr. Croft said. "They all think they can control it."

Cmdr. Croft estimated that alcoholism cost the Navy alone $35 million a year in lost manpower and that the rate of separation from the service because of drunkenness was about 460 a year.

Humility

After two weeks, the patients are free to go home on weekends and free on evenings to attend an AA meeting of their choice. By that time, most have acquired the humility prized by Alcoholics Anonymous and are willing to confess to epic bouts with liquor.

The patients ranged in age from 17 to 52. The youngest, a fuzzy-cheeked youth from Indiana, had started drinking at age 9, according to Cmdr. Croft. The boy would sneak vodka from his father's drinking cabinet and replace it with water.

Although alcoholism in itself was no longer cause for dismissal, some naval officers felt there was still a widespread tendency of supervisors to "cover up" for the drinking problems of subordinates.

Capt. W.T. Driscoll, chief legal officer of Air Force Atlantic Fleet, said: "For years I have been appalled at the way the Navy has handled those with an alcoholic problem. In the majority of cases the commanding officer has said to the effect: 'Assign him to a job where his visibility will be low.'

"This type of disposition, whether motivated by kindness, lack of leadership, no guts, and so forth, actually encouraged the individual to increase both his quantity and rate of consumption with a result that his descent to 'Skid Row level' was accelerated. Nothing was done to enable the individual to personally realize just what his problem was."

Russell Baker is on vacation. He will resume his column in a month.

PEOPLE: *Would You Buy A New Car From H*

What ever happened to **Peggy Ann Garner**, the onetime child movie star? As the photograph shows, she's alive and well in Hollywood where she is making a successful living as an automobile sales, uh, person. Miss Garner, now 40, told a UPI reporter that she is quite content.

* * *

John and Martha Mitchell's political-marital problems have grabbed a lot of space here recently, but they turn out to be but one couple among many. A catalogue of broken or breaking marriages of U.S. politicians: **Sen. Robert Dole**, R. Kan., and his wife, **Phyllis**, after 23 years; **Sen. John V. Tunney**, D., Calif., whose wife, **Mieke**, filed for divorce; **Rep. Paul N. McCloskey**, R., Calif., separated from his wife of 23 years; **Sen. William Proxmire**, D., Wis., and his wife, after 14 years (he, at least, was divorced once before); then-**Sen. Eugene McCarthy**, D., Minn., left his wife in August, 1969, after 24 years of marriage.

* * *

AP Columnist **Hal Boyle** culled this comment on divorce: "Because of alimony laws, marriage is the only business that pays money to one of its partners after it fails."

* * *

And one more note on the same subject. In Sydney, Australia, Judge **David Selby** told of a woman before the divorce court who had married the same man four times. He told a Senate inquiry into divorce he had admonished her: "I've heard of many people who don't take their marriages seriously, but I think that it is a very serious matter when people don't take their divorces seriously."

* * *

Another French country house up for sale is that of the late entertainer **Maurice Chevalier** at Marnes-la-Coquette, also just outside Paris. He left the house to **Mrs. Odette Mélier**, but an agent said she has decided to sell tha place.

* * *

A letter to Parade magazine asks: "Is it true that **Jane Fonda** is still in love with her ex-husband, **Roger Vadim**, and is in fact paying his income taxes so that he can return to France?" Replied **Walter Scott**: "Vadim, until recently, lived in exile in the U.S. because of income tax difficulties in France. To help Vadim, his ex-wife, Jane Fonda, sold the country house she owned outside Paris and gav
Vadim. Thus, V
live and work in
he plans a new
"Don Juan" with
Brigitte Bardot,
male Don Juan."

* * *

CLOSING: B
run champion, the
dler on the Roof,"
after 3,242
show opened Sept. 22,
two weeks ago beat
performance record of
Father."

* * *

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Sen. Barry Goldwater of
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